PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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GRAND
Milk

No. 53,890.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
8th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA ...	6522
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6902	.....	....
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	....
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA.	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	MOOLTAN ...	10009621
8th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA..	6838
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
29th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOLDAVIA.	10009509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *5th September 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA.....	4,348	Sellier.....	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

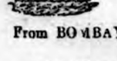
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
87 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez . . .	370	610	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool. .	550	900	470	710	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound Steamer calls at Marseilles, return Journey from London Rs. 1005.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City o. Agra	4,320	Aug. 20	Sept.. 4	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 29	" 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,872	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,900	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,389	" 29	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & G.*
GOALPARA ...	2,150	Mon. 10th Sept.	4 p.m.	Veraval, Mangrole.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARK A," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

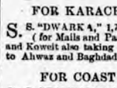
Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA...	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosco.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Ede Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5795	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1089 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	P. Brasseo	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,380	M. Sapuril	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Oct. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG .	3085	Koppistaetter.	7th Sept.
BUNDESRATH .	3086	Greives .	21st "
* SULTAN	2884	Burmeister. .	5th Oct.
SOMALI .	2655	Winiker . .	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1906.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,393,686·99

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
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HEAD OFFICE:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
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JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	
KASUR	*Sind*—
KOHAT	KARACHI
LYALLPORE	HYDERABAD
LUDHIANA	LARKANA
MIANWALI	SHIKARPORE
MONTGOMERY	SUKKUR
MULTAN CITY	
MUZAFFARGARH	*Biluchistan.*—
PATIALA	QUETTA
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
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Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
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SPECIALLY SELECTED.
PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
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HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

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MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."
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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.
More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.
BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.
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The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.
For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—
FETT & Co.,
No. 5-11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
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SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
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Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."
W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

YOUNG AND SILVENA
ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY, 10th SEPT.,
"MOROCCO BOUND."
TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER
"THE NEW BARMAID."
WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER
"LA POUPEE."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 21ST SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA,
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of useful TIMBER for Coach Builders, Furniture makers, and General Cabinet and Carpentry Work will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, at 2-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, 22nd Inst.

A proportion will be in lots to suit small buyers; also wood moulding patterns suitable for general mill wrights' work, empty Oil Drums and Sundries.

J. H. LAWRENCE ARCHER, Capt. R. A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carr. Factory, Bombay.

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY,
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING.

DIAS SIDICK & CO.,

(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

All we ask is a Trial.

WE GUARANTEE:

Excellence of Material.
Moderation in Price.
Perfection of Fit.
Prompt Delivery.

COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

DIAS SIDICK & CO.
SUNNY HOUSE & LINDON HOUSE.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Applications to be made to the undersigned before 15th October 1906. Initial pay to be Rs. 2 0 (Two hundred) per mensem with an annual increment of Rs. 25 per mensem on approved service up to a maximum of Rs. 300 (Three hundred).

COLLECTOR AND PRESIDENT,
Gujerat College Board,
Ahmedabad.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Applications to be made to the undersigned before 15th October, 1906. Initial pay to be Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per mensem, with an annual increment of Rs. 25 per mensem on approved service up to a maximum of Rs. 300 (Three hundred).

COLLECTOR AND PRESIDENT,
Gujerat College Board,
Ahmedabad.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY
AND
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I., G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEEGUNGE, GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI FIELDS, TO DADAR AND KURLA.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced, for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Dadur and Coorla, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbalpore) routes.

From	To Dadur and Coorla. per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sanctoria fields	Rs. 11-4-0
Chaurashi	„ 11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.—	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt.	Charge as for ¼ ton.
8 „ „ „ 12 „	„ „ „ ½ „
12 „ „ „ 18 „	„ „ „ ¾ „
18 „ „ „	„ „ „ 1 „

W. A. DRING, *General Traffic Manager.*
A. M. CLARK, *Traffic Manager,*
E. I. RAILWAY. B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 29th AUGUST, 1906.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

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Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

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(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS,

Messrs, DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or from the Undersigned at No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

LALUBHAI CHHAGANLAL,
Managing Director.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881".

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1906.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or after WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1906, an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Rupees Forty only) per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up), will be paid to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on 6th, September, 1906. Dividend warrants will be forwarded to the Share-holders at their Registered addresses in usual course through post or by a messenger.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 365 of 1906.

Re BHOWANJI JIVRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu, a Merchant, still lately carrying on business in Bombay in Dried Fruits and Spices at Dongri Street outside the Fort; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHOWANJI JIVRAJ, has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1906.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, at No. 74 Bungalow, Upper Colaba, near the Afghan Memorial Church, and next to Parsee Fire Temple THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th Inst. at 2 p.m., the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best plate, ware, walnut wood, cottage piano, by Rose & Co., nearly new, latest kind of incandescent petrol lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, curtains, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc, the property of MRS. W. WHEELER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, bentwood chairs, sofas, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers with mirrors, iron safes and cots.

1 new tailoring sewing machine by Silverberg & Co.
1 five foot screw-cutting lathe with accessories.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1. light rubber tyred victoria.
1. strong-built office shigram.
1. circular glass brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, etc., suitable for Parsee New Year's Day.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold and silver open faced and hunting watches, gold gem rings set with pearls, sapphire, ruby and diamond, gold chains, lockets, scarf pins, pencils, pendants, collar buttons, silver pen-holders, brooches, bangles, necklaces, lockets, telescopic pencil-holders, thimbles, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Seth Haji-Saboo Sidick, opposite the Tobacco Godown by order of Messrs Haji-Saboo Sidick & Co. and on account and risk of Thacker Luckmidas Moolji and Thacker Khetsey Khatau.

No. 346—51 bags mauritius sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, below the bridge, in Nawab's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, Chesterfield sofas, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized square piano by S. Rose & Co., camera, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oil paintings, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, bicycles, baba tricycle, copper utensils, copper boiler, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman:
1 handsome strong dog cart, nearly new, in good order.
A lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victora, in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Arab pony has been hunted or driven,

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Bungalow Chinchpoogley Rosri, Parel, near Kaly Chowkee the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plateware, dining table, and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suits, cabinets, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned square piano by S. ROSE & CO., one American organ, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of James Chubbwala, Esq. Spinning Master of the E. D. Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and on account and risk of the present Insolvent Contractors' D. Jeewanji & Sons, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fees in the Fort Markets Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba, Fish Markets, Pedder Road, Fish Markets, Mazagon and Ferguson Road fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or otherwise places not number other inside or outside under the eaves of the Markets for 6¼ months from 16th September 1906 to 31st March 1907.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STABLES, COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY 12 instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse shoes, cast iron, car wheels, leather pieces, candle dust, horse shoe nails, iron chain, rasps and files, rubbish iron, iron wire, cast iron, broke shoes, empty oil drums, empty kerosine oil cases with tins, galvanized and iron buckets, bridle bits picks, horse clippers, brushes and coir matting etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash or y. Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Chinese Spaniel pups, five months, can be seen in Bombay. Apply 18 Cantonments, Cawnpore.

WANTED Second Class MARINE ENGINEER to act as Second Engineer in a Coasting steamer. Apply No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Mulows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—execution carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Insms' Badges, Blocks and Sterres &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

REED and BARTON'S world renowned large and varied and excellent Assortment of best AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE of elegant designs, which will stand the wear of 25 years and upwards.—DUBASH and Co., 89 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas: Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply o
THE SUPERINTENDENT
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale for over 60 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in tins everywhere.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.	
Thaiping.		New York.	
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioayang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Hoculula	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods.
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WANTED 10 DIPLOMAED NURSES. Pay Rs. 45—5/3—60. Ration allowance, Rs. 20, and annual clothing allowance, Rs. 30, free furnished quarters lit with Electricity.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Singu 1912 tons Captain G. W. Currie, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon 23rd August with a cargo of Kerosine Oil in bulk.

THE B. I. N. Co's. Steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain R. G. Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Messagries Maritimes Companies steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain A Reberfat, sailed yesterday for Marseilles etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in habour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr J M D Wrench, Mr D B Spooner, Mr H Y Lunghorne, Mr J Stalkaert, Mr Jillings, Mrs H G Price, Mrs H Paways Lane, Mrs H,D Bennet, and Mr Hobday.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Singu s	Currie	Rango n, Aug 23
6	Landaura s	Dagge	Calcutta, July 29
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Aug 13

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	City of York s.....	Black	Karachi
	Dumra s.....	Cubbuh.....	Persian Gulf, &c
	R I M S Duffe rin	Shearme	Karachi
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s...	Reberfat	Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Singu, for Karachi.
„ Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names.	From
2	Malda	D F Mcdonald	Rangoon
	Sultana	T Mitchell	Hongkong
	Craftsman	G Gebhman	Liverpool
	Syriam	J Younger	Rangoon
3	Umlazi	R H Lewis	Natal
	Lombard	F Morris	Samarang
	Pegasa	J R Reddock	Pandarbere
	Palamcotta	J P Baby	Rangoon
	Glenlyon	W G Gibb	Karachi
	Florida	W E Matthews	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

City of Delhi	J R MacGregor	River Plate
Lightning	J G Symes	Hongkong
Khedoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
4 Umkuzi	R C Kessler	Natal

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31	Vessel. Clan Urquhart	From Liverpool
Sept. 3	Crocs	London
3	Pundua	Calcutta
3	Bangala	Rangoon
4	Talpoora	Bombay
1	Swazi	New York

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Jelunga, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Virawa, left Suez on the morning of the 5th instant.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer Formosa arrived at London on the evening of the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay via Calcutta on the 6th instant.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
For further hearing in Chambers.

312-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanche Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S.
For dismissal.

587-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Nanabhai Godabdas—Mansukhl J and H.

683-05—Daphtary F and D—Choonilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Jurabhai Godabdas—Mansukhl J and H

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

20-06—Sheriam B and N—Jacob Gool Mahomed and others vs Jacob Haji Essa and others—Maganlal J and G and S B and N and Mehta and D—Part heard.
For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

634-02—Mansukhl J and H—Valivalm widow vs Purshotam Viram Mowji—Dikshit D and S and Hiral and T

655-05—Thakurdas and Co Shaik Ismail bin Shaik vs Amirbibi widow another—S B and N and S B Mehta.
Long cases.

810-05—Dawalia and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hiltal sitall Kulver—Jamsetjee and R—Partheard.

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Joseph Sakakchand and Co vs Runchordharsey—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Wulchukor Harimul Bhat

366-01—M. Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O, T D and Co

339-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasji Bomonji Bomon Bilvan vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

336-05—Mulji and K—The New East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsey and others—Craigi L and O and M J and H and L and Co and P Rand K

1'2-05—Khanderao S and L—A J Souza vs D Gracious and other—M K and C

23-05—Thakurdas and Co—Sheriffbai Hajee Dowjee and others vs Tajee Tajbhai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1-05—Pestonjee R and K—Madanji Jootha vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.

895-05—Wadia G and Co—Chamirabhagabai and other vs Gajanand Shambhur Sadhalog—Chitnis and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
For further Argument.

432-05—Jehangir and S—Asiabhai widow vs Abdulla—Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co C and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

321-05—Rajan and Co—Limitri Nichel Kartali vs Marli Dhar and another—Raghavaya B and N

Long Causes.

521-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Gungaram Kalyan Bharatia Monukhlal J. and H—Part heard.

Long Causes.

110-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjpe and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and another Captain and V

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhombai widow another—S B and Noble

450-1619805—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and anothers vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suits.

867-05—Khanderao S and L Nanabhai Sadanand vs Abdul Gafoor Khan Gool,

687-05—Motabhai J and M—Chapsey Coverjee vs Jethabhai Norsey and others—Wadia G and Co

102-06—Matubhai J and Chapsey—Coverjee vs Jethabhai Norsey and pthers—Wadia G and Co.

136-05—Mulla and M—Dhanjeeboy agboo and another vs Meherally Mooraj and another—Tyabjee D and Co
Petition for hearing.

G F Nicholson for Government In the matter of the Land acquisition Act I of 189 cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Muljee—Payne and Co—for Muljee

770-04—Bicknell H and K—Lakhmidas Valji vs Bai Gangabai Widow and others—Manekhl J and H Dikshit D and S T and Co—C L and O—E G W and Co

672-05—Little and Co—Raghavji Vijpal and anothers vs Narandas Parmandas and another—Hiralal and T

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

301-06—Payne and Co—D B Law and Co vs D Lakhminarayen and Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

751-05—Raghavayanni B Bakerally Sayed Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.

660-06—Nanu H and Co—Hardas Canjie and another vs Primabai and others—Little and Co—part heard

Commercial Causes.

481-06—Craigie L and S—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensee Khairaj and another—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

346-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblimath Toolmath—Raghavaya B and N

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

297-06—Payne and Co—Sakrubai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj—Thakurdas and Co

278-06—Walvi H. V. and R.—Bhasdhur Badridas vs Messrs Shewarani Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji D and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kri and other—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhaidbai widow vs Veljikhoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Pranji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungubhas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

555-21216 05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoola Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sultaman—Kanga and P.

151-03—Payne and Co—Khan Khanbai and another vs Rustomjee Ardasir Coorjee—Mulla and M

876-5—In person a pauper—Shaik Chan t Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

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All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BURROWS—FORD—September 5, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. Worhsell, Garrison Chaplain, William John Burrows, only son of J. Burrows, of Fulham, London, W., to Stuart (Foxe) youngest daughter of J. Campbell Ford, of Greenhill, Darjeeling N. B. (London, Madras, and Straits papers please copy.)

SCHAUMBURG—SOUNDY—September 5, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dickens, Leonard Schaumburg, of Calcutta, son of the late J. Schaumburg, Geological Surveyor of India, to Elsie May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Soundy of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DEROZARIO—August 24, at Lahore, Albert Parlby deRozario, retired Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Punjab, aged 52.

HERVEY—September 1, at Murree, Colonel Hugh De la Motte Hervey, Indian Army, (Retired,) late of the 21st (P. A. V. O.) Cavalry and 13th D. G. Lancers; aged 61.

POWER—September 3, at Madras, suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Conductor P. J. Burke, S. and T. Corps, Mary Ann Power, relict of the late Michael Power, aged 59 years.

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FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.

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All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissue and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

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Local Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 1-47m., 1-50a. Low water, 7-22m., 7-45a.

P. and O. s.s. Oriental, with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

JUMNA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.—The meeting of Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon was postponed, there being no quorum.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during August was 4,588, the daily average being 148. New Admissions 1,027. Parsees 591, Hindoos 2409, Mahomedans 1,212, and Christians 376-62 children were vaccinated this month

A CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.—A Concert will be given in aid of Antonio de Souza School in the compound of the Gloria Church, Mazagon, to-morrow at 9 p.m. Besides some of the best players and singers taking part in it, four members of the Bombay Catholic Association will perform a little Operatic piece.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar Ports and Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.—Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape, Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, one Abdulla Ibrahim was prosecuted by Inspector Carter for committing a burglary and theft of ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,822, the property of one Moledina Oomer, residing in Kamboker Street. The accused on the afternoon of the 4th instant committed the offence during the absence of the complainant from house. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, when some of the stolen property was found on him. He could not give a satisfactory account as to how he came by it. He was taken before Sub-Inspector Jefferis, who investigated the case. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted half-a-dozen previous convictions. He was given two years' rigorous imprisonment, and was further ordered to receive thirty stripes.

SAD BATHING FATALITY.—One Ibrahim Dagroo, a Mahomedan employee in Messrs. Graham and Company's workshops at Stone Bunder, went for a bathe on Wednesday afternoon with several others in the sea at Stone Bunder. One of those bathers was a young lad aged about ten years and named Mahdev Limba. Ibrahim caught hold of this lad and took him out in the deep sea for a swim. Mahdev, who was frightened, refused to go with Ibrahim. Finding himself dragged into the deep sea Mahdev, through fright, clasped Ibrahim around the chest. This prevented Ibrahim from swimming and he struggled with the lad to let loose his clasp. However, Mahdev stuck to Ibrahim fast and eventually they were sinking, when one Abdul Rehiman, who was passing by the Bunder, and who had seen the two struggling in the water, jumped into the sea and succeeded in rescuing the boy Mahdev. He tried in vain to save Ibrahim, whose body was soon after recovered by the police, who rendered him first aid, but life was extinct.

ROBBING AN AUCTIONEER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chimnia Rukhmaji, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Inspector Morris, with stealing sixty-six watches, valued at Rs. 400, the property of Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji, Auctioneers. It appears that the complainant opened his rooms as usual on Monday morning to find that the watches were missing from the show case. The police were informed and accused was subsequently arrested on suspicion. He was the headman of a gang of labourers working in the vicinity of the complainants' rooms, but since the theft he was not to be seen there as before. His house at Chinchbunder was searched and 59 of the watches were found in a box in accused's room. The other six watches were recovered from different persons to whom they were sold. Accused pleaded guilty and also admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which are to be in solitary confinement. He was also ordered to report, on his release from the prison, his place of residence to the police for five years.

A SHOP-LIFTER AND HIS PUPIL.—Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged Purushram Narayenji with the theft of two gold embroidered pieces for caps, valued at Rs. 30 and Juggon Nath Ramji, a lad, with aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon the accused went with the second accused to the shop of one Santaram Bhowan, a gold and silver embroidered cap merchant, at Shaik Memon Street, and desired him to make one good cap for him. After haggling for the value of the cap he selected, accused left the shop. Complainant, on missing two pieces of caps valued at Rs. 20, immediately called a policeman and searched the accused in the street when the stolen pieces were found concealed under his jacket. The boy, it was alleged, was taken to the shop to divert the complainant's attention to facilitate accused's theft. Accused's defence was that the pieces alleged to have been stolen were lent to him to be shown at other shops in the vicinity to ascertain market value of them. The Magistrate convicted the accused No. 1 of theft, and No. 2 of abetment of theft, and sentenced the first to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to receive seven stripes.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.—A pretty wedding at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Wednesday was that of Miss Stuart Campbell-Ford, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell-Ford of Bombay, to Mr. William John Burrows, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burrows of Fulham, London, and Bombay Manager of Messrs B. Rigold and Bergmann, London. The service was fully choral and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. Wormell. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in an empire dress of white crepe-de-chine and a court train of ivory satin worked in silver with true lovers' knots. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet (the gift of the bridegroom) and was attended by her only sister and Miss Ida Ramsden as bridesmaids, they being prettily dressed in white Japanese silk. Each carried a bouquet of white and pink roses and the former wore a gold chain and pendant and the latter a gold brooch, gifts of the bridegroom, who was supported by Mr. Hans Walla as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell-Ford at Mongini's Hall and later in the evening the happy pair left for their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was of silk chiffon and she wore a hat shaded with roses to match. Many handsome and useful presents were received by the happy pair.

THE AURUNGABAD MILL COMPANY'S CASE.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of the appeal of Mr. Kambhanpada Akilanandya, barrister-at-law, against the Aurungabad Mills Company, who were plaintiffs in a suit heard and decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the appellant and defendant. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs. The suit was for a declaration of lien on 128 shares held by the defendant in the plaintiff-Company for monies due to the Company by him. The learned Chief Justice said that the assignment of the shares was part of the arrangement sanctioned by an order of the Court; to the proceedings relating to it the defendant was a party. The order was passed as long ago as 4th April 1903; the defendant took no steps against the propriety of the order until the filing of his statement in March 1906. Now he came forward and suggested that things should be restored to their original state on the ground that the proceedings of a meeting in which the resolution affecting the transaction was passed were irregular. Such contention could not, however, be seriously received by the Appeal Court. Under the circumstances, this Court held the assignments to be a good assignment, of the shares. There were no mistake by the defendant to the Company. Consequently the Company was entitled under Clause 12 of the Articles of Association to the declaration they had sought and to the relief afforded them. The decree of Mr. Justice Scott was confirmed with costs.

A SUIT AGAINST EXECUTORS.

A Judge's Order Set Aside.

In the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have decided the appeal filed by the defendants in the suit of Hafizaboo wd Mahomed Kasam Murad and others, which was heard before Mr. Justice Batty. The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment, said the only question was as to the meaning of Section 44 b. of the Civil Procedure Code. The suit was brought against the executors of Esub Ismail; two causes of action were united in it. One was about property in defendants' possession which plaintiff claimed by inheritance; another, about monies alleged to have been paid by plaintiff to Esub, who had invested them on her behalf. On the strength of decision of Sir Charles Sargent, reported in Bom, VI, Ashabai vs Haji Tyeb Rahimtula, Mr. Justice Batty rightly considered himself bound by the principle laid down in it; but as that was not the decision of Judges sitting in Appeal, this Appeal Court was not bound by it; and after giving it a most careful consideration, the Court remaind still unconvinced by it. This view was in harmony with 18 Allah Ahmanuddin vs Silakhan, 256, and with the tenor of order 18 of rule 5 of the English Law, in which the rule b. of Section 44 of the Civil Procedure Code was based. Justice Batty's order was set aside. But having regard to the fact that the respondents had in their favour a previous decision, costs of the summons for the trial of the preliminary issue and of the appeal, should be costs in the suit.

BRITISH CEMETERIES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While special care and special provision have been made for the thorough preservation of mosques, tombs and temples in India by the Government of India, one can scarcely believe that the same Government of India have issued orders to dismantle 78 memorial monuments of military officers and soldiers and their wives and children who lie buried in the British cemetery at Meerut; or in other words all these memorials will be razed to the ground if they are not repaired in time by relatives or friends. Is this the way a Christian Government in India value the services of those departed officers and soldiers who gave up their lives for King and country in establishing British power in India? It looks as if the Government of India have got all they wanted out of these officers and soldiers and now in the 20th century, as these men are now silent in their graves, orders have been issued to the Christian Chaplain in charge of the Meerut cemetery to level these 78 monuments to the ground. Another nation would almost worship the dust of these officers and soldiers who had helped in the work of Empire-building in India, but not so the Government of India, who, instead of protecting these British memorials of the past, are levelling them down all over India. Surely, Sir, a Christian Government can afford to provide just a *few hundreds* annually to keep these revered tombs in repair in return for what British officers and British soldiers have done in the past to up-hold British power in India—Yours, etc,

OBSERVER.

LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

For Instruction of Officers and Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lord Kitchener has ordered that for the instruction of the Officers, Non-Commissioner Officers and men of the British units on the prevention of disease. A course of not less than four lectures on the Prevention of Disease is to be delivered annually at all stations where the British units are quartered. Whenever practicable dates selected for the lectures will be between the 1st of April and the 31st of October. Lectures will be delivered by the Royal Army Medical Corps Officers, who will be selected by the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, with special reference to their fitness for dealing with the subject. The attendance at lectures will be voluntary, but the General and other Officers Commanding should impress on those under them of the importance of acquiring some knowledge of this subject. The first series of lectures should commence this month. Detailed instructions for the guidance of the Officers delivering lectures will be issued from the Principal Medical Officers of the Division at General Head-Quarters

THE death occurred at Rangoon yesterday of Captain Broadfoot, one of the old hands in the Irrawaddy Flotilla, who joined it in its early days. He is a son of Captain Broadfoot of the Madras Army, an Officer through whose valour Jellalabad was successfully defended in 1841 from the Afghans on the defeat of our force in Kabul in the first Afghan War. Until some years ago the deceased was actively employed in the Irrawaddy Flotilla and did good work in advance of General Prendergast's force in 1885 in Mandalay.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Parsees vs. the Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Captain Bradfield, I. M. S., from Aurangabad and Mr. Priestly from Bombay, have accepted invitations to play in the Presidency Match against the Parsees. The Parsee team has still to be completed, while the Presidency eleven are already registered.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Having made 316 for five wickets yesterday, Poona closed their innings and sent in Bombay at noon to-day. The lot were disposed of for 67 in the first and 90 runs in the second innings. Poona accordingly won by an innings and 159 runs. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Airy, b Clarke	32
Mr. Lucas, c Priestley, b Clarke	8
b r. Bradfield, not out	146
Capt. Gray, b Clarke	0
Capt. Rutter, c Priestly, b Clarke	5
Mr. Ling l.-b.-w., b Clarke	100
Mr. St. John, not out	19
Captain Geogaghan, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lowman and Mr. Denton to bat	
Extras	6
Total	316

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr T E Montesth, c Ling, b Gray	0	c Bradfield, b Ling	28
Mr F F Clarke, c and b Geogaghan	1	c and b Geogaghan	7
Mr A Hughes Hallett, c and b Geogaghan	0	b Geogaghan	12
Mr E Priestly, b Ling	0	c and b Geogaghan	21
Mr S A Elliott, b Airy	19	b Ling	2
Mr P R Caddell, c Rutter, b Geogaghan	57	b Airy	0
Mr S R Gordon, run out	0	c Geogaghan, b Ling	2
Mr E J Headlam, c Grey, b Geogaghan	0	b Ling	2
r C Ainslie, c and b Airy	0	c Lucas, b Ling	7
Mr A H Otto, b Geogaghan	2	c Ling, b Geogaghan	0
Mr E Waller, not out	3	not out	3
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total	67	Total	90

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers Tournament.

EAST LANCS. vs. SOUTH LANCS.

THE Rovers' Tournament in Bombay opened yesterday with a match between the East Lancs. and South Lancs. on a ground which became very slippery as the game progressed owing to showers which fell during the period of play and affected the game considerably. One cannot say the game was too good a one and the winners cannot expect to go very far. It was not a three-goal superiority, though the East Lancs'. forwards lost less time than their opponents and were always more dangerous. On starting, Ainsworth was first to break away, for the East Lancs. and centered beautifully but Rosch cleared and some exchange kicks and heading ensued in mid-field till Briscombe broke away but shot behind. Simmons brought the ball back and sent in a good shot which was saved and Gregson was again called upon being fouled as he was clearing. The ball however, came back through Simmons and Gregson misfielding Booth sent through. Twice following this Lowe was called on in dangerous positions which he did cleverly, but the south Lancs. came up again and forced two corners without effect. Simmons at last found them relief with a good run centering finely and Gregson misjudging the bounce nearly let it over his head into goal, but just fisted our. Not long after, a good bout of long passing ended with Ainsworth but Collins cleared well and Prytherch put in a nice run with Pixton, but after some hot exchanges it was cleared and Naylor sent in a shot just to the right at the other end. Here Duckworth was pulled up for hands, but on consulting with the goal-judge, Mr. Chatt gave a throw up and some even exchanges followed. Just then a heavy shower of rain sent the spectators to cover for several minutes and rendered the ground very slippery, but Dunne and then Simmons put in runs both spoilt by over-running the ball on their respective wings. Just before the whistle went another sharp shower sent the people to shelter and left the score :—

East Lancs	1 Goal.
South Lancs	*Nil.*

On restarting the East Lancs. paid a short visit, but were soon defending and Simmons entered nicely, but Hulbert muffed and the ball returned through Simmons who, however, sent behind. Mansell fouling spoilt another run down and a moment later Simmons once more sent behind. The East continued to press till Collins cleared well and Briscombe put in a good run and grand centre which Hulbert headed to the left again and Prixton just failed to reach. The ground was in a terrible slippery condition and kicks went anywhere and Gregson twice miskicked dangerously, the second leading up to a low shot by Naylor which some claimed to have gone in. The South Lancs' forwards were playing with the ball far too much and the East were far more dangerous. Ainsworth next put in a very nice run and sent in a hard shot which, rebounding off Gregson, was put through by Dunn. On resuming the East Lancs came up again and Hulbert was instrumental in first finding relief though he slipped and was kicked on the head though not seriously. Lowe cleared well, but after a nice combined run Simmons was off-side, Prytherch was next most unfortunate to be given off-side when in the middle of a very nice bit of play which would have left Hulbert almost a clear field. They now had the best of the game for some time, but Duckworth was conspicuous for sound defensive play and his forwards came away well passing all along the line till Ainsworth sent behind. Following this, however, the same player sent in a fine shot which procured a corner and they pressed hotly and but for such a slippery ball must have scored. Eventually Simmons put in a nice run and centre which Booth received and put through from close in goal, the ball dribbling through.

On kicking off play on the left saw the S. Lancs up and the ball came across to Hulbert who however was worried out of his shot by the backs almost in the goal. Play of an even character followed till Cook fouled Dunn, but the "free" did them no good and time followed soon after leaving the East Lancs winners as follows :—

East Lancs	3 Goals.
South Lancs	Nil.

The teams were as follows :—

South Lancs.		East Lancs.
Gregson	Goal	Lowe
Roach	Backs	Duckworth
Cook		Smallwood
Collins	Halves	Slater
Gibbons		Mansell
Johnson		Hartley
Jackson	Forwahls	Simmons
Hulbert		Dunn
Prytherch		Booth
Pixton		Naylor
Briscombe		Ainsworth

Referee—Mr. Chatt.

POONA RACES.

"Tide's" Forecast.

FIRST DAY.

YERROWDA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over 7 *fights*. 1, Corrie Roy, 2, Madeira, and 3, Thomond.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—7 *furlongs*. 1, False Start, 2, Kour Saheb, and 3, Settler.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—1 *mile*. 1, Riego, 2, Killua, and 3, Amyas.

FIRST AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—1¼ *mile*. 1, Peculiar, 2, Precious, and 3, Hampstead.

THE NEW PLATE.—5 *furlongs*. 1, Signorina, 2, Gun Metal, and 3, Comeback.

THE LILLIPUTS.—4 *furlongs*. 1, Ptarmigan, 2, Darby, 3, Bay Middleton.

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SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The South Indian Rifle Association Meeting continued yesterday. The weather kept fine all day, and though it rained again late in the evening shooting continued till six o'clock.

Sharpshooters Team Competition was completed yesterday afternoon, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Royal Fusiliers and the Hyderabad Volunteers shooting off the tie of the previous day, the Royal Fusiliers winning 9 points; the Hyderabad Volunteers scoring 8; and the Bangalore Volunteers 5 points.

Long Range Competition. Open to teams of ten men of any Company. Distance between 900 and 1,500 yards, a target screen representing the gun and detachment in action, was won by the Essex Regiment by 25 points, the Bangalore Volunteers second by 11 points. The Regular Ranges were open all day to unlimited entry match with daily prizes for 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; the following being the prize winners. The matches closed yesterday evening.

800 YARDS.

Sergeant Instructor Clay, of the South Indian Railway Volunteers, 35; Sergeant Howard, of the Royal Engineers 35 and Sergeant Owens of the Warchesters 35, with Rs. 23 each.

Lance-Corporal Holley of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers 32, with Rs. 7.

900 YARDS.

Colour-Sergeant Pilgrim, of the Essex Regiment, 34, and Corporal Searle, of the Bangalore Volunteers, 34, Rs. 36 each.

Corporal Clarke, of the Essex Regiment, 34 with Rs. 24.

Sergeant Bease, of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, 33, Rs. 16.

Corporal Holley, of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, 33, Rs. 12.

1000 YARDS.

Sergeant-Major Bassett, of the Ceylon Volunteers, 34, and Sergeant Godwin, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, 34, Rs. 28 each.

Colour-Sergeant Richardson, of the Essex, 33 with Rs. 15,

Sergeant Otto, of the G. I. P., 33, Rs. 12.

Corporal Cunningham, of the G. I. P., 31, Rs. 8.

The following men of the G. I. P. Volunteers have won prizes in daily prize lists.

800 YARDS.

Corporal Cunningham 31.

900 YARDS.

Corporal Holler 33 and Sergeant Alcock 30.

1000 YARDS.

Sergeant Otto 33.

The following are the leading scores for tactical competition, rapid firing at 800 yards,

Sergeant Cook, of the Royal Fusiliers, 47.

200 YARDS.

Sergeant Burrows, of the Liecesters, 49.

Disappearing Target, 1000 yards.

Sergeant Garrett, of the Madras Volunteers Guards, 36, Running Man, 100 yards

Corporal Harris, of the Liecesters, 26.

PATROL STAKES, 100 YARDS, OPEN TO PAIRS.

Harris, and Sperrard, of the Liecesters, 47.

Revolver Competitions, Eley competitions.

Lieutenant Burn, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, 34.

RAPID REVOLVER.

Captain Hope, of the 83rd Walajabad Infantry, 11.

REVOLVER STAKES, 50 YARDS.

Captain Sewell, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, 58.

WEBLEY REVOLVER STAKE.

Captain Sewell, of the Hyderabad Volunteers, 39.

SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.

Sergeant Instructor Tomkinson, of the Madras Railway Volunteers, 26.

MOTOR TRIALS IN MADRAS.

To Come off in two Weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

The South Indian Motor Union has decided to hold speed trials on the morning of the 26th instant. The Committee succeeded in obtaining permission to use the fine strip of road on the Marina. The trials will begin at 7 a.m. sharp on the above date. The distance will be two miles.

There will be three classes of cars as follows :—(1) Cars above 9 h.-p.; (2) cars of 9 h.-p. and under; and (3) motor bikes.

There will be three prizes: two for cars of the value of Rs. 50 each; one for motor bikes of the value Rs. 30 each. The entrance fee for cars is Rs. 5; for motor bikes Rs. 2-8-0.

In afternoon the same day there will be a motor gymkhana on the Island.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

An Entry from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 6.

An entry has just been received by wire from the Calcutta Football Tournament which commences here on the 24th instant.

THE GORDONS HORSE HOUNDS.

Black Buck Spoils the Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

BNGALORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Gordons Horse Hounds met at the 5th mile out on the Mysore road this morning. There was a field of over forty and a good run ensued along the line ta

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1906.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE curtailment of official documents, blue-books and reports was doubtless, on the whole, an excellent thing in its way and gave District Officials more time for the performance of their legitimate duties. But in some instances reports have been curtailed out of all usefulness. One of this class is that dealing with the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. It is an Act of less than twenty years old and has done much towards protecting the interests of the retail trader and his customer as well as of competing manufacturers, but this was due as much to the publication of the nature of offences as to the activity of Customs Officers, and it is a matter for regret that instead of adding to the utility of the report by publishing the names of offending firms as well as of the nature of their offences, they have been rendered practically valueless by being cut down to the veriest skeleton of what they were. We refuse to believe that offences have become so few as to render the publication of the reports unnecessary. The Bengal Section of the report says that the number of cases dealt with in Calcutta and other parts of that Presidency last year fell from 493 to 291 or 41 per cent. Was this due to the cleaner methods of the trader or the greater laxity of the Preventive Officers? We believe the truth would be found in the latter quantity, though there is something so disingenuous about the Bengal report, which says the decrease in the number of cases is partly due to the decline in the improper marking of glass chimneys. Glass billiard balls just as likely! And the next statement worthy of remark follows close on the heels of the other. Only three penalties were imposed as against sixty in the previous year. "Similarly in the previous year there were 26 cases in which foreign-made goods were penalised for bearing portraits of the English Royal Family without a counter indication, with the consequence that only three cases have occurred in the year under report." Then there were two cases of counterfeit trade-marks. Two cases! How honest the low-class foreign trader has suddenly become! It was only in connection with the import of two cases of white mulls,—mulls, not mugs,—that the foreigner found it necessary to imitate a British trade-mark.

Traders who sent their goods to Bombay were not able to boast of such easy times. Our officers took cognisance of 428 cases as against 409. Seventy of these were minor cases, but some of them were black enough. Cases in which persons interested in a trademark applied for the detention of goods bearing marks alleged to be mere imitations of their own, amounted during the year to ten. Of these seven were mere intimations of ownership of a trademark with a general request for protection. In two of these the applicants executed indemnity bonds guaranteeing the Department against any results arising from such detention which was, therefore, ordered. In another the objectionable labels were removed as the result of an understanding between the parties concerned, while in the third, a similar understanding between the contending parties, before the detention of the goods, made the execution of a bond unnecessary. Cases in which fabrics contained no indication of length were common. Ten thousand three hundred and forty-three packages of general merchandise, 3,813 bundles of steel sheets, 1,234 bundles of steel bars, 122 bales of paper, 60 drums of turpentine and 80 kegs of linseed oil were detained during the year under report. Both Madras and Sind had the usual amount of trouble and, although the report from Bombay is the most business-like, it is also the least interesting—less interesting than that of Bengal concerning which we entertain such grave doubts. Dealers in questionable goods apparently fear Bombay the most—unless our report is too studiously practical. They do not seem to "try on" payable fraud with Bombay as they do with other ports, unless our officers keep them absolutely quiet. In Calcutta, for instance, nine cases of patent medicine were received bearing the legend "Bon-bons." Ten cases were discovered in which alpacas, mohair, undershirts, trousers, cotton socks, cotton hose and ribbons bore false trade descriptions as to the material of which the goods were made. Then came fifteen cases in which prints, white lead and turpentine had been adulterated. Four cases came to notice in which Belgium or German cements were represented as being made in England. They also sent "coral beads" made of glass, Chinese cigarettes as of English make and, in one case, Pilsener Beer of "British manufacture." Four cases of German cutlery were found bearing representations that they were of English origin, and another case of German-made goods bore the name and address of a British manufacturer. Cases of inaccurate stamping were common, "slips" having been made in 37 German cases, 20 Japanese and four American.

In Madras two consignments—one of brandy and another of beer—were imported from Germany, the labels describing the contents as "Very old brandy" and "Union Club Beer, Superior Quality," the country of origin in one case being so indistinct that it was likely to escape notice altogether and in the other there was no indication of the country of origin at all. The Japanese sent safes, the Belgians iron and steel, the Dutch provisions, all of them anxious that their goods should be accepted as of English manufacture. The Austrians sent fountain-pens in which they were so anxious to give full instructions in English as to how the pens should be used that they forgot all about writing the country of origin. In another remarkable case the producer became hopelessly confused. He sent out a consignment of common soap declared to be the produce of Germany which was actually made in Holland. The description was written in Dutch, while the inside labels were in French. To Karachi they sent inaccurately described gold braids, wines, spirits, beer, cigars, lead pencils, cycle tyres and a variety of other things. Germans were the principal offenders, representing the produce they sent as English, Spanish, French, anything but German whilst Dutch, Belgian and German cigar manufacturers printed their labels in Spanish, all three endeavouring to palm off their manufactures as "real Havana." Cycle tyres of German manufacture were marked "Original Dunlop Pneumatic" and were "impressed with a likeness of the well known Welsh manufacturer David Dunlop," but the country of original was carefully omitted. Strange it is but true that the Karachi Collector imposed no penalty, but permitted the importer to stamp the name of the country of origin on the tyres and then let him go. Italians proved fairly honest. They only tried to impose upon us with buttons, whilst other countries made an effort to get the better of us with safes and watches, spectacle frames and sewing machines. In Burma sixty-five cases were dealt with under the Act compared with thirty-one in the previous year. Of these sixty occurred at Rangoon and five at Moulmein. There were no detentions for counterfeit trade marks and false trade descriptions, but there were frequent instances of forgetfulness to stamp the country of origin on various articles, but none of the cases were so glaring that they could not be dealt with departmentally.

A SORRY TALE FROM NAGPUR.

It is a melancholy story which the annual sanitary Report of the Central Provinces and Berar has to tell. The delayed monsoon of 1905 following upon a light monsoon in 1904 is put down as the cause of the appalling death-rate which has to be recorded. The result is seen in the total mortality from fever and bowel complaints from 195,913 in 1904 to 243,074 in 1905. The alarming feature of the report lies in the fact that out of the total number of deaths recorded, no less than 183,953 occurred among children under one year. The report shows how insanitary are the conditions in which the mass of the population spend their lives, and how serious is the effect of a single unhealthy season. In the rural tracts it is impossible for the efforts of Government to effect any rapid improvement, and the villages of these parts do not appear to compare unfavourably in respect of sanitary comfort with those of other parts of India. It seems impossible at present to do more than encourage the adoption of simple sanitary improvements in small villages and enforce some observance of sanitary rules in places that are of sufficient importance to be brought under the Village Sanitation Act. The continuance of severe mortality in towns is more disappointing and more serious, as the attention given to sanitation in such places during many years might be expected, in spite of the less favourable conditions of urban life, to have produced some improvement. The returns show how far this is from being the case, and, to take a conspicuous example, in Nagpur itself the mean yearly death-rate during the last five years has reached the alarming figure of nearly 64 per thousand. Other places are little better, and the attention of all Municipal authorities is directed to the extremely defective character of their arrangements as indicated by the figures of mortality. In providing a good water-supply the Municipal bodies of these Provinces have shown a most praiseworthy energy, and it is possible that the claims of drainage may have been, to some extent, overlooked. The figures of mortality in the towns in which there are water-works are melancholy reading and show that water-works without drainage, whatever their benefits, tend rather to increase than to reduce mortality. That being the case it is very satisfactory that drainage schemes in Nagpur and in several other places are now under consideration. Municipal bodies have shown themselves, as a rule, not to be backward in undertaking improvements of this kind when their necessity is demonstrated, and what is now required is to give them competent advice so that their limited funds may be used to the best advantage. The appointment of a Sanitary Engineer is very necessary for this purpose, and steps are being taken to make the advice of such an officer available for the initiation and supervision of sanitary undertakings. The Chief Commissioner is also of opinion that more might be done by careful enquiry to localize the causes of disease in a few places where the mortality is exceptionally high. It is possible that the result might be to furnish valuable indications as to the conditions that render existing arrangements ineffective. If the Inspector-General can arrange for such enquiries, which might, Mr. Miller thinks, be suitably undertaken by Assistant Surgeons who have qualified in Sanitary Science and are men of tact and sympathy, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to meet their cost from Provincial revenues, as the lessons learned will be of general application.

MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS IN RAJPUTANA.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, has added a few remarks to the report of the nineteenth annual session of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. This is the first time that he has been intimately associated with the body, but, in as far as it is aimed at remedying an old abuse, its necessity cannot be new to anyone so well acquainted with Rajputana as Mr. Colvin. Excessive expenditure on marriages and funerals has been one of the chief causes of the impoverishment of many of the best families in Rajputana, and the Sabha has aimed, and aimed successfully, at leading public opinion to a recognition of the desirability of setting a limit to extravagances. To fully appreciate the work done by this body it is necessary to go back to the original Rules adopted at Ajmer in 1888 when definite limits of expenditure were laid down according to income and limiting the number of guests, presents and other items at the ceremonies in question. How necessary was some such decision can be gathered from one paragraph in the original rule which reads: "The amount of presents fixed should be accepted with thanks and distributed before witnesses. The recipients should not go to foreign territory, nor should they (if disappointed) use abusive language." Mr. Colvin is able to congratulate the Sabha on the great progress it has made in securing the observance of its rules but, as he points out, the entire work is not completed, for there is still a very general tendency to relapse into old extravagant methods and, until this disappears and the principles are followed by society spontaneously, the Sabha will have plenty to do in watching and guarding against derelictions from the standard which they have set up and, some day, perhaps not yet, it will be for them to consider whether these standards are not capable of further improvement. In the last five years the number of marriages has increased from 2,743 to 4,198, but in the same period the infringements of the rules as to age and the number of the wedding party have decreased from 240 and 147 respectively to 82 and 84. The matter of expense however is not so satisfactory, for while there were only eight such breaches in 1900 and nineteen in 1904 there were and fifty last year. It may be mentioned that by far the worst offender in the matter of taking presents was no less a personage than a Maharaja, and the Sabha has not hesitated to press the claims of its rules upon him.

THE ROADS IN BOMBAY.

IF there be a "member for roads" in the Bombay Corporation he might employ himself most usefully in examining some of the most frequented of our city's thoroughfares whose state at present calls for extensive repairs. Parel Road and Colaba Causeway might be cited as examples which have, of late, been the subject of a good deal of vigorous language. The member for roads—if such a man exist—will find that his duty is not confined to finding fault, an office that anyone can fulfil, for the condition of our roads seems to call for a thorough enquiry into the method of repairing and maintaining them. The material used for repairs may be seen in any of the small depots about the town; it has evidently been furnished on a specification that differs entirely from that of Macadam; the cubical form is conspicuously absent, and much of the material could be fairly described as quarry rubbish, of good stone but of a form that does not bind and hold together. Many, pieces are of such a shape that they are liable to act, under the influence of wheel traffic, as levers which loosen the surrounding stone. Our traffic is growing in volume every year and as we cannot increase the width of the roads we should at least keep up the quality.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo left Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay left Poona on Wednesday on a five day's trip to Ahmednagar.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

The 94th Russels Infantry, originally the Hyderabad Contingent, left Poona on Wednesday for Fort Sandeman.

THE Mysore Government have drafted fresh Municipal Regulations for Bangalore City. These Regulations are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

It is expected that four more Field batteries and five more Horse batteries will receive new guns by the 15th of November. Two of each branch are already equipped.

THE price of rice has now gone up so high in Ceylon that things are beginning to assume a somewhat serious aspect, says the *Times of Ceylon*. Not since the great famine have the present figures ruled in the market in Colombo.

THE new Police school at Trichinopoly, and others at Vizianagram and Vellore, will be for the training of recruit Constables only, and will be entirely distinct from the existing provincial Training School at Vellore, which is for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents and probationary Assistant Superintendents.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 21st July, amounting to Rs. 1,586, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 138. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 21st of July were Rs. 5,657, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 263.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st July amounted to Rs. 9,447, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 162. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 21st of July were Rs. 31,641, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,058.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st July, amounted to Rs. 3,209, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 798. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 21st of July were Rs. 9,695, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 995.

DURING the week ending September 4, one thousand and twenty-five chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse. Of these 789 1/2 chests were shipped to China, half a chest to Mauritius, 5 to Cutch-Mandvi, 106 1/2 were purchased by the Bombay Goverment and 120 by the Madras Government, half a chest by the farmer in the Rajkot State, one by the farmer at Rajkot Civil Station and 2 by the farmer at Gondal. Fifty chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending September 4, was 977, giving a death-rate of 62·78 per annum, per thousand as against 35·85, the corresponding period of last year, and 44·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 92 died from fevers; 21, plague; 4, measles; 76, cholera; 3, leprosy; 80, phthisis; 49 diseases of the nervous system; 232, affections of the respiratory organs; 84, diarrhœa; 34 dysentery; 40, still-born; 143, old age and debility, 13 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 496; Hindu low caste, 158; Musalman, 168; Parsee, 29; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African 1; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 370, as against 305 in the corresponding period of last year, and 338 the average over the past five years.

A SERIES of extraordinary fatalities was lately reported from a village in the Saitama Prefecture in Japan. A farmer put a quantity of unhulled wheat in a deep cellar to protect it from rats. A few hours afterwards he sent his son into the cellar to see that the wheat was all right, but the boy did not come back. The farmer jumped in himself and as he did not reappear his mother went in to see what was the matter. A neighbour, noticing that none of them came up again, sent his man servant down and as he did not emerge he and his wife decended. A crowd had gathered by this time and, remarking that no answer came to shouts from above, a man tied a handkerchief across his nose and taking a strong rope, jumped into the hole. Those who had preceded him were hauled out, but all except the last couple to descend were past resuscitation. The fatalities were said to have been caused by the fumes given off by the wheat, which had been steamed prior to being placed in the cellar.

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CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

FIELDERS AND FIELDING.

BY

JOHN TUNNICLIFFE.

ODIOUS, so they say, at any time, comparisons can never be more than affairs of personal judgment. But when I am asked the question as to whether fielding in county cricket is as good to-day as it was say, ten years ago, I must state bluntly and with no beating about the bush, that I do not think it is nearly so good. And as in my estimation the subject of fielding is sure to force itself more to the front in the near future, I do not feel that my remarks will be either inopportune or likely to fall on waste ground.

I repeat that the present generation of young cricketers, who are aspiring to county fame, is neglecting the importance of work in the field, and, unless they take it more seriously to heart, there will be more "weeping and gnashing of teeth" in pavilions in the future than is heard at the present time. Yes, the wail over lost opportunities will rise longer and louder than ever, and the laments of the bowlers, even if suppressed, will be none the less real. I can fancy the bowler of the future as a man who ages quickly, and who retires from the game soon with broken heart and bowed head, to spend his years picturing special tortures for those who will miss catches, and a new paradise for such as have hands that fail not.

ONE OF THE CURSES OF CRICKET.

Net practice, a thing useful enough in a way, has a tendency at the present time to be abused to an extraordinary extent. It is carried on, but too often, in a manner which renders it a curse of the game. In my younger days a net of any sort was a thing unknown at cricket. Even for the big clubs of the village, such as could afford to buy them, nets were not dreamt of; what does one see now? Even the smallest clubs have the net up evening after evening on the village green: from highest to lowest, cricket practice is drawing-room work by comparison with fifteen or twenty years ago. Contrast for a moment the methods of then and now.

Fifteen years ago, the man who was first on the ground went in as soon as a sufficient number of players arrived, say four or five. This, mind you, on a good average prepared wicket. Before the next comer could go up for his batting, No. 1 had to be got out, if he had desire or strength to stop in all the evening he could do so. The onus of dismissing him lay with the bowlers and the field. What was the result? Well, it meant that if everybody was to get a knock, then everybody must needs put forth all their ingenuity and best efforts to secure the dismissal of batsmen; as a consequence, to miss a catch in practice was as great a crime as it is now in a match. And, I may add, if the batter was so unlucky as to be out straight away after his "three for nowt," as we used to say, then he had to go; great was the rejoicing if one of the "usual-stay-half-an-hour" type of man received his marching orders first ball. This method, to my mind, is the

ONLY TRUE AND SOLID WAY

of making a man a good cricketer. It touches the mainspring of every department. If the batter wanted some practice he had to be careful and use all his skill to stay—he could afford to do no foolish strokes or toy antics, if he did, it was fatal, for the bowlers were doing their level best and the fielders were backing them up, both with the object of having their own innings ere darkness fell.

Every portion of the side got full exercise, and practice became practically as keen as in a match.

Present day: On or two long nets (according to the financial ability of the club), a professional bowler engaged. Each batter allowed ten minutes, no matter if he is got out every other ball. Why should the bowlers bother to try to get the batsman out? Why should fielders trouble to try and catch him? Nobody specially interested in anything but the clock. The nets remove most chances of infielding, and perhaps in the long field there may be two or three goups who are discussing, over green or yellow papers, the latest news of what the county team is doing.

Those who have been lucky enough to get their innings you will very likely find behind the net considering whether or no they shall go and have a game at bowls, an addition which is supposed to be proper thing on most grounds now.

Can there be any two opinions as to which is the better way?

THE BANE OF NET PRACTICE.

reacts on every branch of the game. The batsman has no spur to do his best, the bowler becomes a mere mechanical ball-tosser, for it does not matter what stuff he sends up, and the fielders have neither opportunity for practice, nor any reason to try to improve their catching.

The would-be cricketer, whether his aspiration is the local team or the county team must never lose sight of the fact that there is really no excuse for a bad fielder, and that therefore, he ought to be a good one: he can reach that ability to field by practice, and by no other means. It stands to reason that a man who usually gives away thirty runs per innings in the field, and misses many a catch is a doubtful blessing to his side even if he has a batting average well up to the forties. Fine fielders are pearls of price. The true cricketer will learn to love to field as he may be expected to love the bat. The prospect of a good day's fielding should be one to revel in. Such men as Jessop Spooner, Denton, Hirst, Rhodes, Jones, Maclaren, and a host of others one could name, have not reached their eminence in the cricket world solely from their ability as either batters or bowlers; but whatever the line of cricket prowess in which they showed marked skill, they were, nevertheless, able to supplement that by their work as fielders they had a safe pair of hands, their picking-up was clean, their returns were smart. Barring those occasional fatal and unexplainable cases when the very surest men let fall the very softest catches, you can, when you see the ball going towards them, have as much confidence as if it were dropping into a well. When the Yorkshire team obtained such prominence a few years ago, good fielding was our sheet-anchor. Whatever an individual player might do with bat or ball, whether he made a "duck" or a century, whether he took one wicket or eight, there was sound support in the field to back up. It was exhilarating to be in the field with such a side. These last years we have not kept that high standard quite, because Time will have his wage.

THE COST OF DROPPED CATCHES.

The pages of "Wisden" show us such conjectures as "supposing X had but caught Y when he had offered an easy chance with the score at Z, then—" Goodness knows what would have happened. But

"So long as batsmen send'em.
So long as fielders miss—"

sides will continue to win, when the critics say they shouldn't have done.

During the first two months of the 1904 season I made some careful observations as to the effects of missed catches—those dropped by members of our own side and by our opponents. I took into account no off chances, nothing on which there might be any doubt, but plain, straightforward catches which went to hand on the respective sides. Those matches we played would have been cut short by no less than 1,800 runs if these catches had been held. Recollect, this figure only applies to two months' work of the side on which I was playing and our opponents. Think of the disheartening and demoralising effect on the bowlers of the respective sides, let alone the additional encouragement to batsmen.

It is not exactly that you miss a chance and there the matter ends, far from it; it may be that the man you miss is the one who, by his own effort after this, wins the match for his side. Even if it does not come to such an extremity as this, it is certain that whatever energy and effort has to be expended to get this man out would have been used against his successors had you accepted the chance.

TWO INSTANCES IN POINT.

I well remember two cases of outstanding importance in my County career—two dropped catches which were the means of losing us the matches in both instances. I was the culprit in one case, and a very dear friend of mine was the other, one game being in the north and the other in the south. Both catches offered were so amazingly and absurdly simple that we both of us had them caught before the ball got into our hands; unfortunately when the ball did get there, it dropped to the ground.

In each match the batsman who was thus missed went on batting for a good part of the day, collecting considerably over the coveted century and, as I have said, that catch which failed was the direct cause of us losing—at least so far as one can judge.

My advice to those who aspire to climb the steep path which leads to county honours, and greater, is this:—Be a good fielder. It rests with you and with nobody else whether you choose to be so; if you are bent on storming this height of fame, the pathway is smoothed and made easier if you will, no matter what be the cost or sacrifice (cricketally speaking), determine to practice until you can field well. Once attain the power of fielding well, and you have a valuable asset towards success and, what is more, you will get out of the game a double joy, which the idle or careless can never know or appreciate.

THE SIDE WHICH WINS

is that which scores the majority of runs. You may only score a very few yourself with the bat, but suppose you save twenty-five in each innings by your untiring efforts—that is fifty which would have gone towards a majority for the opponents—suppose you catch a man in each innings; why then you will have benefited your team almost as much as if you had knocked up a century yourself. Nor can one estimate how much your work as a fielder has heartened up your bowlers, and the other fellows who are fielding along with you.

When you come to reckon it up you will find that taking one season with another, the bowlers get nearly fifty per cent. of the opposing side out by their own efforts—i.e., by hitting the wickets, or securing an l.b.w. verdict. While not neglecting the importance of the wicket-keeper it is evident that the fielders are left with a very large proportion of the destruction in their hands, and besides this which actually shows in the scoring book, the tale of runs saved or "run outs" is of the greatest importance.

I began this article by a comparison and a warning, because, in my opinion, modern club methods of net practice have more than a little to do with the decline of keenness in fielding.

EVENING PRACTICE AS IT SHOULD BE.

One may presume that the object of evening practice among the members of a club is, in the end, to benefit the first team of that club; that being the case, should the innings not always "go round," that must not stand in the way. As soon as half a dozen men are on the ground a start can be made, and the first comer bats till he is got out, irrespective of time. Seeing that it is important to get rid of him the best bowlers present will be facing him, and the remaining men and others as they come will be placing themselves in positions where they are most likely to have catches coming. A straight net behind the stumps will not be placed so as to interfere with fielding in the slips, and should a wicket-keeper desire practice so much the better. Three should be the limit of the number of bowlers, but two is preferable, and they should take the greatest care to give the batter time to prepare to receive each ball as if play were taking place in a match. As soon as a dozen players are at one net, no further additions should be made, but newcomers should commence practice on another part of the ground.

Minor practical difficulties may be urged, but I have written enough to outline the plan which seems to me most likely to improve the fielding of the members of a club.

HOW TO PRACTICE CATCHING.

Boys at school often practice catching by throwing the ball to one another from hand to hand, but I do not consider this is satisfactory. The strokes should be watched off the bat, and the best way, at any rate for long field work, is to get somebody to bowl suitable balls to the most likely hitter you can get, and let him hit catches. This same plan may be adopted for practice in the slips if the bowler is worth his salt. But the important point is to practice catching whenever you can from actual strokes off the bat: no young player at practices should ever try carelessly at a catch, thinking to himself, "Oh, it doesn't matter, it's only practice."

Just as in the Khaki Election we heard that "Every vote given to the Liberals is a vote given to the Boers," so one may say, "Every catch missed in practice is help given to the enemy."

Very well, then, you should make your practice as keen all-round as is match play, and then your teams will win games by fielding, your evening practice will have a pleasure which it never had before, and the hearts of your bowlers will rejoice when catch after catch sticks, instead of seeking the embrace of mother earth.

ON BEING FED.

IT is rather astonishing, when one comes to think of it, how large a part feeding plays in our lives. Many entertainments are given solely for the purpose of feeding, and there are few in the extreme from which it is totally absent. In sickness meals, writes E. Almaz Stout in the *Pall Mal Gazette*, are often the only punctuations to a day, and the solitary variations in a dull monotony; on board ship they are eagerly looked forward to as the chief events of the twenty-four hours, the four to which we are all accustomed to being even further supplemented by two extra meal-lets thrown in. There is little else to do on board and so people feed. Going on this principle, I wonder, if there were absolutely nothing else to do, if people would feed all the time, without cessation?

Most peopele would resent and indignantly repudiate the idea that they accepted invitations to dinner solely for what they got to eat. "Of course, that helps things along," they would say: "and then one cannot starve. But the whole evening is the thing—the flowers, the lights, the pretty women, the delightful men, the charming and stimulating conversation." But I wonder if a hostess who was in the habit of giving excellent and popular dinners were to invite the pretty women and the delightful men and set them down to a daintily-decorated and well-lighted table, and were to ensure intelligent and interesting conversation, and were to set before the said pretty women and delightful men a leg of mutton, boiled potatoes and cabbage, and a rice pudding, how many of those men and women would accept her next invitation?

Theoretically, of course, we all maintain and uphold the superiority and control of our minds over our bodies; but, practically, bad feeding often spells bad temper, and bad digestion bad judgment. The time-worn saying that if you want anything out of a man "first feed the brute" contains a deep-seated truth. There are few men who don't feel more generous, more kind-hearted, more unselfish after a good, well-cooked meal than they do before, and more generally like the sleepy cat who purrs when his head is rubbed instead of spitting and swearing. Most women of any reasonable age, and all women of any reasonable experience, have learnt this lesson well, and they keep any request that they are not sure of being granted for the drawing-room after dinner, instead of the dressing-room before. And it is a well-understood principle that if subscriptions are urgently needed for any special charity, a collection made after a big City dinner will inevitably result in a substantial sum being handed over to the charity.

Though women (and, to quote Mr. Pinero, "God bless 'em!") have as many faults as they know how to get along with, here they have distinctly the moral advantage of men. It is true that some women take their "inner man" with great seriousness, but as a rule they are not nearly so gastronomically particular and sensitive as mankind.

If a woman has to choose between a new hat and a week of good dinners, the hat wins all along the line; whereas with a man the hat would never have a look in. Then again, if a woman loves a man and he invites her to bread-and-scrape and a cup of luke warm tea (which, to do him justice, he seldom does), the bread-and-scrape will be as the manna of the gods to her, and the ditch-water tea like to nectar. But if a man loves a woman and is invited by her to a piece of dried-up beef and a sweet and sticky pudding, she will be apt to find his love-making afterwards for less ardent than usual. So, truly the little god with the arrows should weight his shafts with materials as well as unsubstantial goods when he sends them flying.

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KING AND KAISER.

GERMAN VIEW OF ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Paving the Way to an Entente.

THE "TIMES" PESSIMISTIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

An inspired article in the *Deutsche Recen* on the Anglo-German relations declares that a very frank and unconstrained discussion took place on the general international situation at the meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser, and suggests that the meeting has paved the way to an Anglo-German *entente*.

The *Times*, commenting on this, sees no reason to quarrel with Germany, but says that the relations cannot, under present circumstances, acquire the same intimacy as our relations with France.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Mr. Haldane has returned to London.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

British Representatives Start.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Duke of Connaught and General Maxwell have proceeded to Germany to attend the Manœuvres.

SENSATION IN GERMANY.

Banker Appointed Colonial Director

TO RUN THE COLONIES ON BUSINESS LINES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

A sensation has been created in Germany by the appointment of Herr Dernburg, a well known banker and business man, as Director of the Colonial Department in succession to Prince Hohenlohe who has resigned in consequence of the severe criticisms on his management of the Department.

Herr Dernburg's appointment is regarded as indicating the determination of the Kaiser to run the Colonies on business lines.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSVAAL.

"A Political Bargain."

THE RAND LOAN AND CHINESE LABOUR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The *Times*, in a long article, says that well-informed City opinion is surprised at the absence of any protest against the Government's action in relinquishing £30,000,000 in the Transvaal for a new loan of £4,000,000 and suggests a political bargain between the Government and the Mining magnates—"You make no fuss about the Chinese and we offer you thirty millions."

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Looking to Egypt and the Far East.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The proposals of the Hamburg-American Line include an increase in the service in Chinese waters and the provision of suitable steamers for the Sudan and the Persian Gulf ports.

LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S FUNERAL.

A Simple, Impressive Ceremony.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The funeral of Lady Campbell-Bannerman took place this afternoon at Meigle. The attendance was large and representative, including Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Portsmouth and Mr. Gladstone. The ceremony was simple but most impressive.

Sir E. Colebrooke represented His Majesty at the Memorial Service at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Canons Hensley Henson and Wilberforce officiated.

There was a large gathering, which included members of the Diplomatic Body and the Parliamentary and social world.

THE NATAL FIELD FORCES.

To be Disbanded To-day.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

All the Field Forces in Natal will be disbanded on the 7th instant.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST FRAUDS.

A Ten Million Failure.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Three officials of the Real Estate Trust Company have been arrested and charged, with Mr. Hipple, who committed suicide, with defrauding the depositors of many millions of dollars. It is estimated that the failure will exceed ten millions.

RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN THE FAR EAST.

New Appointments in Manchuria.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Russia has established Consulates-General at Harbin, Mukden, Kirin, Tsitsiher, and Dalny, replacing the Agencies of the Foreign Office.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Insurgents Obstinate.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The attempts to negotiate with the Cuban insurgents have failed and the outlook is not promising.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Mr. Louis Spitzel, European Adviser to Li Hung Chang, has died at Carlsbad

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

Severe Repression and Liberal Reforms.

CONSIDERATION FOR JEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

A Russian official communique, describing the Government's policy, announces more severe repression of revolutionary crimes, and promises a liberal measure of reforms, including the removal of useless restrictions on the Jews, besides granting Zemstvos in Poland and the Baltic Provinces and reform in the Police and other public services.

LAND FOR THE PEASANTS.

EMIGRATION OF JEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

A London telegram dated 25th states :—The *Tribune* reports that peasants, through the Russian Imperial Land Bank have purchased. 5,000,000 acres of land since November for £22,000,000 sterling.

183,622 Jews left Russia last year.

CRETAN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

Prince George's Advice to the Assembly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The majority of the Cretan Assembly have telegraphed to the Powers asking for the continuance of Prince George as High Commissioner.

Prince George has issued a message to the Cretans urging them to have patience and declaring that the Powers are doing all that is possible to ameliorate their lot.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Beneficial Effect on French Naval Estimates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

A London Telegram dated August 25 states :—The *Daily News* forecasts a reduction of 6,000,000 francs in the French Naval estimates and the abolition of the Northern Squadron owing to the Anglo-French Entente.

THE VALPARAISO EARTHQUAKE.

Body of Senor Monte's Wife Rifled.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

London telegrams to the Australian papers dated August 24 state :—Thirty-eight out of forty telephone operators at the Valparaiso Exchange perished in the recent earthquake.

The wife Senor Monte the Chilian President-elect fell from the balcony of her house into the street. Thieves removed her fingers and ears with jewellery. The Senora was conveyed in a dying state to a warship.

The London Relief Fund amounts to £26,265 sterling.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Bryan's Candidature.

TAMMANY SUPPORT DISAVOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

A London telegram dated August, 24th states :—Mr. W. R. Hearst, Editor of a *New York Journal*, has disavowed Tammany support in the contest for the New York Governorship, on which the *Times* correspondent says depend Mr. Bryan's chances of success for the Presidency.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

Two Large Ships Building.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

A London telegram dated August 25th states :—Messrs. Laing and Sons have commenced two new Australian mail boats 575 feet long.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

M. Santos Dumont's Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6,

A London telegram dated August, 25th states :—M. Santos Dumont successfully tried his new 50 h.p. airship Aeroplaine in Paris.

THE PETROLEUM CONFLAGRATION IN COLOMBO.

Fire Dying out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

The fire at the Petroleum Tank after twenty-four hours' blaze is dying out. The tank contained 400,000 gallons the total, capacity being a million gallons. It is reported that the cause of the fire was the sudden opening of an air-valve, the inner air being very heated an explosion resulted. The adjoining liquid fuel tank was saved by the exertions of the fire brigade and the harbour tug "Goliath."

SIR ALLEN ARTHUR.

En Route to Calcutta from Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sir Allen Arthur returned yesterday from Australia and proceeds to Calcutta to-night.

EXPERIMENTS IN HYBRID COCKS AND HENS.

A Pair Successfully Bred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 6.

After three years' experiments a hybrid cock and hybrid hen were bred this week in Colombo.

MEETING AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

Founding of Lady Curzon Scholarships.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto presided at the meetings of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund at Viceregal Lodge last Tuesday afternoon. The formal expression of sympathy, which was telegraphed to Lord Curzon on the death of the late Lady Curzon, was duly recorded, and at the suggestion of the Lady President, it was decided that four scholarships of Rs. 30 each, per mensem, tenable for five years at Calcutta and Lahore, by female medical students should, in future, be set aside and called the Lady Curzon Scholarships to commemorate the keen interest taken by the late Lady Curzon in all affairs relating to these Funds.

A GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

A Government of India, Finance Department letter, dated September 5th, (No. 5005 A) authorises the issue of Transfer Receipts at par, from any Treasury in India for the remittance of Funds to or by the Indian Nursing Association and the Countess of Minto's Endowment Fund and any of their branches.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Sir H. McMahon on Special Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sir Henry McMahon, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, will, on his return from furlough, at the end of October, at once be placed on Special Duty in connection with the Amir's visit to India, and will not proceed to Quetta until the Amir has left for Kabul.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

News from the Frontier stations states authoritatively that the Amir will leave Kabul on the 21st of November and proceed by easy stages to the Frontier without any long halt at Jellalabad, reaching Agra about the 8th or 10th of December.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by Major Robertson, Private Secretary, Mr. Kennaway, I. C. S. and Mr. Ducane Smyth, Secretary P.W.D., left Simla yesterday morning for China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and party left Simla on Wednesday morning *en route* to China. They will be absent about a month. In the course of the next cold weather, his last in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor will probably make a series of short tours visiting the greater part of his province. It is believed that he will begin these farewell visits on his way to Lahore from Simla, after the Secretariat offices close, but no programme has, as yet been, definitely arranged. The Amir's visit will no doubt necessitate Sir Charles Rivaz being present at Agra, and as all the dates and fixtures connected with that gathering are unsettled, the arrangements in any way dependent thereon, must likewise be left open.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Return for the Agra Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lord Kitchener will proceed to Nepal during November, visiting Katmandu, and returning to India in time for the Agra manœuvres.

CHIKBALLAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Provisional Guarantee of the Mysore Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

Dealing with the application of the Chikballapur Light Railway Company for a guarantee towards the construction and equipment of the proposed railway, the Mysore Government say that, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, they will give the Company a provisional guarantee of four per cent. on the capital expended on the construction and equipment, subject to certain conditions. Briefly, these are that the guarantee takes effect twelve months after the line is opened for traffic; that the Durbar has the option of the purchase of the line at the end of twenty years, the price being arranged then, the formal contract being prepared on the same principles as that in force in British India ; that the Durbar reserve the powers of full contract before and after the construction ; that, if the Railway Board desire it, the working shall be given to one of the existing Railway Companies; that the promoters will be allowed eight months, from the date of the receipt of the guarantee, to canvass and to furnish the Durbar with the necessary assurance that is required and that the capital will be forthcoming only when the required number of shares are fully allotted, and a rupee per share paid. The Durbar will submit the proposals to Government of India on the acceptance of the above conditions.

IMPROVING RANGOON HARBOUR.

Removal of the "Hastings Shoal" Obstruction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Port Commissioners here have considered the letters of Bullock Brothers, the Arracan Co., Steel Brothers, Gillander, Arbuthnot & Co., and Graham & Co., drawing their attention to the serious obstruction caused to shipping by the bar known as "Hastings Shoal." The Chairman is preparing a Note on the subject of improvements to be made to "Hastings Shoal," and this will be circulated among the Shipping Companies for their opinion. In the meantime the dredger Hastings is to work in the "Money Point" Channel.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Two Social Functions Postponed.

CITY BEING DESERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER. 6.

Plague rats have been found at "PoloVista" the residence of General and Mrs. Richardson, in consequence of which Mrs. Richardson's two dances, fixed for to-night and to-morrow night, have been abandoned.

Plague is increasing with alarming rapidity in the City, and the place is being deserted by the terror-stricken inhabitants.

Yesterday's return shows 39 deaths from plague. The Cantonment is still free, but in the native quarters an occasional case crops up.

THE WRECK OF THE "GOA."

FULL DETAILS.

Story of Shipwrecked Passengers.

GREAT BRAVERY OF THE LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Further details about the B. I. S. N. Steamer "Goa" show that she left Calcutta on Saturday, August 25th, bound for Chittagong, *via* the Coast Ports, under the command of Captain Addenbrooke. The weather was cyclonic, with rather a rough sea. She appears to have got along all right up to Sunday night, when her engines broke down but these were put right very soon. By 1-30 o'clock on Monday morning the vessel was driven on to the sand-bank, owing to the heavy set of tide and rough weather combined. This shoal is reckoned to be about 120 miles from the Eastern Channel, and some 60 miles due south of Barisal. The engines were kept going as hard as they could go, but all efforts proved futile, and the vessel got hard set. The sea was running high at the time, and broke with considerable force against the steamer, flooding the saloon and store-room. The crew and passengers behaved with admirable coolness and courage, and under the orders and guidance of the Captain acted in a way that prevented anything even approaching a panic. The European ladies, Mrs. Fell (the wife of the Deputy Superintendent of Chittagong) and Mrs. Ezekiel, of Akyab, set an example of pluck and calmness, and their behaviour was most praiseworthy under rather depressing conditions. Mrs. Ezekiel had an infant in arms, which unfortunately succumbed to the cold and exposure, and this was the only loss of life on the doomed vessel. The mother bore her loss with great fortitude. With daylight the exact position of the vessel was discovered, and Mr. Munro, the First Officer, put out in a life-boat to reconnoitre the island which was some 15 miles distant and found to be uninhabited. Here arrangements were made to land the passengers, which was done under very great difficulties, as a very high sea was running and there was danger of the boat being driven on to the breakers, which were not far off. However, landing was eventually effected, and such arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers as were possible under the circumstances. About the same time Mr. Whittingham, the Second Officer of the "Goa," with some men set out in a boat to reach Barisal. After a good deal of trouble they were able to make for Patticuli from whence he wired to Barisal, and on Wednesday he and his party reached Barisal after an adventurous voyage, and from there he wired to the Calcutta Agents of the plight of the "Goa," asking for help to be sent her. At the same time, he apprised Messrs. MacNeill, the Agents at Barisal, of the wreck, and asked them to send help to the ship. They at once sent out the Tug Dumbarton with a flat in tow. The B. I. Megna and the Dumbarton arrived on Saturday morning and proceeded to render help. The European passengers and officers were transferred to the "Megna" and the Indian passengers and crew to the "Dumbarton" and the flat. The former arrived in town on Monday afternoon, the "Dumbarton" having gone to Barisal. Mr. Munro, who went in search of Mr. Whittingham's party, had with him Mr. Scott, the second engineer, and the news of the safe arrival of the party at Chittagong has been received. Mr. Whittingham has not yet arrived in port. When the "Goa" was abandoned, she was sinking fast, having made a hole for herself in the sand by the oscillating motion of the sea. There is no chance of saving her.

PASSENGERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Horace W. Griffiths, who was proceeding to take charge of the Burma branch of Reuter's Agency, stated that from the very moment that the vessel took the ground, the engines were put "full speed ahead and were kept working for two days, until she sank on to the shoal, and the propeller got jammed in the mud and would not move. At the same time, the sea, which was fearfully rough, continued breaking heavily over her side, and the water rose up above everything in the engine-room. At this period it seemed as if nothing could save the vessel from being dashed to pieces, and this catastrophe seemed so imminent that every bump was expected to be the last. The Goanese boys and saloon waiters and a number of natives rushed for the boats, each of the former having first secured a life-belt and a table knife in his waist. At the first rush one of the boats was smashed, and the weather was responsible for the loss of another, so that within a short space of time two of the life-boats were destroyed. They then slept in boats all night and only came out of them when they wanted something to eat.

For the first two days, after we struck, we had only biscuits, but, after that, things improved so far as fare was concerned. We had to drink river water for two days. This portion of the Sunderbunds has apparently not been explored for the last 30 years or so for the chart was absolutely useless. Even when we got on board the "Megna" this steamer ran ashore almost immediately after she started, and the engines had to be reversed hard astern, and the lead had to be kept going the whole time.

Mrs. Fell, the wife of the Deputy Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, said "she had been sleeping on deck on Sunday night when she was awakened by a shock of grounding. A wave rose up against the side of the vessel and broke over nearly washing her overboard. Everybody hurried from below and the European passengers and about fifteen or more Indians were accommodated on the bridge. She and Mrs. Ezekiel decided to remain on board ship instead of going to the island, and for five days they lived on little else than tea and biscuits, the only water available being that taken from over the side, which was very dirty, but not salty. Until Wednesday the weather was stormy and the surf was breaking freely against the vessel. But from Thursday morning the weather was bright and hot. Mrs. Fell was very enthusiastic in her references to the skill and kindness of the Captain and the energy of the officers. "I think I felt it worst," she said, "when the carpenters were making rafts and they were well made too. One felt that things were getting near their end. I do not think that any of the reports of the wreck that I have yet seen in Calcutta quite show how grave the situation was. If it had not been for Captain Addenbrooke I do not see how we should have been saved."

THE GOLD STANDARD CHANGES.

Sir Edward Law's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sir Edward Law returns in the columns of the *Times* to the charge about keeping part of the Gold Reserve Fund in silver. He appears, however, to be quite in error as to the facts of the case. No part of the recent large purchases of silver by the Indian Government has been made except from the Treasury balances or the Currency chest and nothing whatever has been spent from the Gold Reserve Fund for this purpose. The ordinary process in regard to the profits on coinage is as follows :—(1) That the Indian Government realises them in rupees; (2) exchanges the rupees for gold ; and (3) remits the gold to England for investment. All that is now being done is to arrest the process at the first stage or a little before as a temporary measure. In this way the Government has accumulated 323 lakhs of blanks in the silver portion of the reserve. As soon as these are required for issue the coinage of them will be completed ; and the second and third stages of the process will be proceeded with.

WITHDRAVAL OF REGIMENTS FROM MAURITIUS.

China Force to be Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The withdrawal of two Native Indian Regiments from the Mauritius will probably be followed up shortly by the reduction, if not the withdrawal, of one or both of the Native Regiments in China.

Besides the two Indian Battalions garrisoning our own Colony of Hong-Kong, the War Office has borrowed the 41st Dogras who are divided between Shan-hai-Kuan and Tong-Shan and the 47th Sikhs at Tientsin and Lutai.

THE BENGALI AGITATION.

Seditious Proclamation Reaches Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

In connection with the "Golden Bengal" Secret Society, which has been brought to light, its seditious proclamation was quietly distributed all through Bengal. A copy is in the hands of the District Magistrate of Mymensingh.

GOLDEN BENGAL.

50,000 PEOPLE ARE REQUIRED TO DIE.

YOU ALL BE READY.

The following is the full text of the "Golden Bengal" circular translated by the *Englishman*.

What is the good of crying any more! The only thing is to give our blood from the heart. Give your heart's blood—brothers wherever you are "assembled together." You promise that you will break the nests of the Feringhi babui-birds, tearing them into pieces and throwing them into the water of the Ganges. Until we do this we shall not see our interests looked after. All is our fault brother. Only for our trifling interests our Golden Bengal, our hearts' mother is given into Feringhi hands and we are looking to be assaulted in this way. No more! Come brothers, wherever you are, Brahmin, Kayastha, Sudra, Chandal, Mussulman, Christian, who is thinking it glory to style himself a son of Bengal, come brothers assemble together, let us forget all mean self-interest. Why are we blind not to see before us how unfortunate we are, the Feringhis are making our mother naked. Why does not the blood flow from our eyes. Our golden mother is going to be insulted and still we do nothing. Come brothers for the sake of the honour of our mother let us see how we can easily give our lives. Let us show to all the peoples of the world how we can do this, let them all see. The Bengalis are hated of all because they are slaves, They know how to preserve the mother's honour, but they are not ungrateful, This is the time for the Bengali to show the people of the world what he can do, The Bengalis are not cowards or ungrateful, Brothers, Hindus, Mussulmans, gird your loins for the honour of your mother. Since all must one day die, why fear! Make strong your hearts, you will see that a crore of people will come and stand by you. You will see that by the exertion of a crore of people the guns, bulleta and bayonets of the Feringhi people will disappear. What can be happier than a death like this! A death for the sake of the mother. By this death we shall gain everlasting bliss. Setting aside all questions of gain or loss, all private quarrels, all litigation, being the sons of our mother, brothers stand all together. The mother with tearful eyes, looks on your faces hopefully. Show that you are the true sons of the mother, No more, bear no more. The coward who is afraid of a slight blow let him arouse himself, let him go away. Let those men come who can really call themselves men, who are ready to die. Let these come. We will all assemble, village by village, field by field, market by market., city by city, let them run together. Our brothers who are ready to die who know and love our mother-Bengal, take these with you, Assemble and give loud cries, beat the sahibs of the city and drive them away. We will govern our own country. We will give satisfaction to our mother in every possible way.

Mussulman-brother, our mother has great hopes of you. Do not fear to die you are strongmen, you have broad chests, your wrists are strong, Brothers for the sake of our mother take anything you can get at the moment lathis, spears, guns. Once shouting Din Din Allah-u-Akbar you conquered the cities. When you rise your Hindu brothers will rise with you. Rise! brothers, awake! awake! Hindus! many thousand years you have been talking about the glories of Hinduism. Sacrificing your self-interest show to the world the power of the Brahmins and the Kshattriyas, for the sake of the mother whose glory is higher than the heavens, show your power. At any rate you can gather together for Golden Bengal, by money, honour life, Chandal, Sudra, Brahmin, Mussulman forgetting the trifling differences between you, being of one mind in one life from to-day make a gathering for Golden Bengal. Whoever for the sake of the mother promises, from this day, village by village, city by city, husbandmen, gentlemen, illiterate people, poor people and wealthy people, being all together, make a gathering for the sake of Golden Bengal. Do not care for the police, do not fear guns and bayonets. Give your lives, give your hearts' blood. Women, men, children, youths, old men, all assemble for the sake of Golden Bengal. In any possible way, with two, ten, or fifty comrades assemble together. From so small an assembly great crowds will grow. Whoever is not willing or afraid to come to such an assembly, or who will work against it, deal with him severely. Join in one assembly all races. Hindu or Mussulman loudly shouting, "Jai Bengal." Bhikary, Boisnab, fakir, let all these assemble, Let them all bewail the mother's sorrows. Let them excite the sons and daughters of the mother by such sad songs ; by which they will banish the fear of death. Delay not. Delay not. Delay will ruin all, There is still time, rise all.

STRIKE AT ASANSOL.

The Authorites Equal to the Occasion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Telegraphic information from Asansol states that the threatened strike there came off on Wenesday after midday. It appears that, notwithstanding the efforts of the District officials, a large portion of the clerical Babu staff at Asansol and Manbad stations, as well as the District Office at Asansol, went out on strike. Also a portion of the Babu station staff at Kulti and Kalipahari, while at Barachuck and Mihijan a portion of the Babu clerical staff have joined the strikers. The only station which is closed is Kulti. Otherwise everything is going on as usual. With the exception of Asansol, all others are small and unimportant stations and are situated in the coal districts. There has also been some difficulty on the loop-line ; but this was not considered of any importance. The railway authorities considered that they are quite competent to deal efficiently with the situation, and the travelling public need have no apprehensions. There is a large force of armed police at Asansol and no disturbance is apprehended. Some twenty-eight Government Telegraph signallers have been sent up to Asansol so that telegraphic communication will not he interrupted.

THE JAMALPUR STRIKE.

Men Cheerfully at Work Again.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Further telegraphic information to-day from Jamalpur states that nine-tenths of the workmen returned to the shops this morning, all seeming happy and delighted.

LATER.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur states there was again a hitch on Wednesday as to the question of the deduction of wages for the time the men have been absent from work.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMET.

Creation of a Sanitary Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee, consisting of Colonel Leslie, I. M. S., the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Mr. Lionel Jacob, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department and Mr. D. Aickman, to draw up a scheme for the creation of a service of Sanitary Engineers as a separate branch of the Pubic Works Department. The Committee will shortly draw up the regulations and conditions of the service.

DISTRESS IN DACCA.

Importation of Rice from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

In connection with the distress in the Dacca Divison the National Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Government of Eastern Bengal stating that large consignments of rice from Calcutta have been sent down. Prices at Naraingunj have fallen by one rupee per maund, but the transport difficulties in Calcutta and elsewhere have still to be overcome.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 4.

OUR CELEBRITY.

Other men have been Chairmen of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce (were there not great men before Agamemmon ?), and they too have enjoyed the temporary glory of being addressed as the Hon'ble Mr. Two such are still among us, but no other Karachi man has ever achieved the Peninsular fame of the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, C. I. E., of recent creation. Mr. Webb was formerly Accountant and is now the Manager of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, and therefore (as the *Times of India* has good cause to remember) the pushful Agent of the Ellerman "City" and "Hall" lines of steamers. In public life, as in business, Mr. Webb is a whale for figures. To him statistics are of the importance the tub was to Diogenes. Mr. Webb is something more than a mere business man who has slid into a position on the Legislative Council. He is first and foremost a publicist. In these days of popular Government (and the most unpopular Government possible is "popular" in Sir Henry Maine's sense, as Sir Bamfylde Fuller will testify) a properly informed public opinion is an essential to the well-being of the community. Mr. Webb has made it his business to create public opinion about public affairs, and, once created, to keep it thoroughly well informed on all matters in which it can influence Government. In this sense, and in this sense only, Mr. Webb is a force to be reckoned with, and for this reason he has deserved well of the State. Had there been found Europeans of like skill and energy as publicists on the Bengal side, it is safe to say the present condition of the Bengali mind could not have become so exasperatingly idiotic. Mr. Webb is not a man to lead forlorn hopes, to stand to his guns on the stricken field of controversy for the sake of a dialectical victory, or to espouse any cause of which the popular reasonableness does not ensure its success. Those things are done by prophets who have no honour in their own country. Mr. Webb's speech at the last Legislative Council is typical of his methods. Every subject he touched on,—Chemical Laboratory for the newly appointed Government Analyst, adequate salary for the Registrar of our new Courts, information for the Chamber of Commerce as to Egyptian Cotton, reorganisation of Police, etc—it is safe to say is bound sooner or later to receive the due attention of Government. But it is likely that the official wheel will move the quicker for Mr. Webb's crying, "Haste ye, Haste ye!" from the house-tops.

One would-be epigrammatical critic of the "Member for Sind" has likened him to a rollicking South Sea Islander borne to the coral strand on the surf-top of a big wave and saying, as it splashed along the shore, "See, what a lot of water I have brought you!" The simile is not quite fair. Even if Mr. Webb gains more than his meed of honour by joining himself when the battle is all but won to the conquering side, his alliance speeds the hour of victory as the South Sea Islander does not the wave ; and further Mr. Webb can show his fellows how to make the most of the water that has, anyhow, *arrived*.

Mr. Webb's physique is typical of comfortable, reasonable and discrete energy. His growing portliness, his square face and shoulders, his keen and close-set eyes, his bristling hair are all indicative of that whole which is the man. His religion is that of all sensible men. In his lighter moments he plays excellent tennis, billiards, and (though not a Scot) jokes with difficulty. He must be acknowledged as something of a musician in spite of his addiction to the gramophone. As an amateur actor of character parts his rival is hardly to be found in India. It is safe to say that there is hardly anyone in Karachi, Indian or European, critic and hypercritic included, but will join with his numerous admirers and say *floreat* !

SEVEN AT A BLOW.

While Mr. Webb was at Simla impressing upon the Government the necessity of reorganising the Sind Police, Karachi Harbour Police, or seven of them, were making an exhibition of their utter hopelessness. A Norwegian seaman on board the "Hindustan" got mad-drunk, damaged the cook (it always is the cook !) severely, and was in fact "dangerous to life". The two mates managed to throw the raving inebriate and sit on his head while the injured cook screamed for the police. When seven policemen had arrived it seemed safe to put the offender in their custody for conduct to chokey. The Norwegian managed to hurt two of the seven, whereupon the other five fell back panic-stricken and allowed the prisoner to stagger off whereseever he would. So on a Sunday afternoon a dangerously drunk idiot, probably provided with matches, was allowed to roam at will all over the wharves and amongst the shipping. Had he managed to start a conflagration in a drunken effort to light his pipe, or had he killed somebody or fallen over the quay and got drowned, some public notice might have been given to so disgraceful an affair. As it is, the inglorious seven continue to draw their pay and to guard the harbour and the interests of the mercantile community against wrong-doers. The large number of thefts, out of all proportion to the convictions of offenders, is not so inexplicable now. If the thieves only have the sense to work in a gang of four, they can defy the whole array of the Harbour Police till the quick-firing guns are brought up !

THE EUROPE RETURNED.

A full meeting of the Sahta community in Karachi was recently held to consider the case of A. B., barrister-at-law, and C. B., his father. A. B. had refused to marry the Sahta lady to whom he had been betrothed before his visit to England, and in this refusal he had the support of his father. The two delinquents refused to obey the summons to appear or to acknowledge the right of the Jat meeting to interfere in the affair. The Sahta community has, therefore, excommunicated both father and son. It is to be regretted that men, who have had the benefit of education and of travel, should thus fail to leaven the lump. A gross breach of honour of such a nature committed by a member educated, travelled and "advanced" cannot but prejudice the views of the whole caste against things that are excellent in themselves.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Chamber of Commerce is corporately very busied with the prospects of Sind-grown cotton from Egyptain seed. There is hardly a firm but has made an offer to the growers for this year's crop, but the growers, chief of whom is a local professor, are more wary now than last year, and offers of 60 to 70 per cent. more than they received last year only make them wink an eye. The amount grown in Sind from Egyptian seed last year was only 600 bales ; this year about 1,500 at most will be available. The growers will be wise to close with the best offers they can get not later than the middle of September. There is risk to themselves and to the whole trade in leaving things too long, 9¼d per lb. is not by any means certain in Liverpool this year.

BILLIARDS AT THE SIND CLUB.

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Finney, C.I.E., the General Manager of the N.-W. Railway has presented a handsome trophy for the winner of the Sind Club Handicap. There were 36 entries and, in spite of the usual grumblings at the handicappers' performance of a thankless task, the games have afforded much interest and several very close finishes. The lottery ran up to well over Rs. 1,000 and this, with the trophy, extra moneys and private bets makes the handicap a rare good thing for the eventual winner. The games are 250 up, and the results to date as follow. Fourth Round :—

Mr. L. C. Ogbourne (owes 200) beat
Mr. G. A. Clayton (owes 10) by 71
Mr. I. Greig (plus 10) beat
Mr. George Miller (owes 40) by 17
Mr. I. N. Murat (owes 20) beat
Mr. I. M. Dame (plus 10) by 51
Mr. H. I. Mahan (plus 40) beat
Captain Nuttall (owes 60) by 49

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Commissioner in Sind and Mr. Younghusband entertained a large party to dinner on the 1st of September and afterwards received over 400 guests, Indian and European, representing all sections of the community. Several Parsi ladies were present, but as usual in Karachi, no Hindu or Mahomedan lady was found sufficiently "advanced" to break *purdah* as many do in more enlightened places. The South Wales Borderers' Band made sweet music, the catering was really well managed, the grounds very tastefully lighted and decorated and the function was in every way a great success.

SAD DIVING ACCIDENT.

CHINESE DIVER'S STRANGE DEATH.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FOREMAN.

A sad fatality occurred on Wednesday morning during the block-laying operations now proceeding at the Government Dockyard, in connection with the construction of a new break-water for the Royal Indian Marine. For the purpose of the correct laying of the huge concrete blocks which form the walls of the break-water, a number of expert divers are engaged under Messrs. Lowther and Company, the divers being mostly Chinese under the direction of an English foreman diver named Boxall. Yesterday morning as usual Boxall, who is an expert swimmer and driver, and has been for many years engaged on similar works in the East, went down in his diving dress, accompanied by one diver, named Ah Sing. About thirty blocks are laid in the course of a day's work by means of a big crane, and yesterday morning Boxall and his companion, who had gone down at 8 o'clock had laid several blocks, when at about twenty minutes past ten, Boxall noticed a sudden cessation of the air current which is forced through the diver's helmet in a gentle stream through pipes from above. This sudden cessation naturally alarmed the divers, and Boxall quickly gave the signal to be drawn up by means of giving four tugs on the line. He had already begun to feel unwell, as throughout the morning's work there had been an insufficient pressure of air. Ah Sing must have felt very ill, as he signalled before Boxall, but for some inexplicable reason, he was not drawn up. Whether he lost his head, and tried to swim, as is supposed, or what was the precise cause of his failure to ascend to the surface was not sufficiently explained at the inquest which was held last night at the Dockyard, but probably more information will be afforded when the enquiry is resumed on Sunday at eleven o'clock. Anyhow, Ah Sing was floundering about in the water for some time, and when he was eventually drawn up he was in a collapsed state, and, though alive, he only lived a couple of minutes, dying before a doctor could be summoned. It is supposed that owing to the lack of pressure of fresh air through the pipes the air in the valve became poisonous, and in consequence Ah Sing, having waited till the last minute before signalling to be drawn up, became unconscious and was unable to help himself. Boxall, who was drawn up almost immediately he gave the signal, was soon himself again, although he had felt the effect of the lack of fresh air under water. The depth at which the work was being conducted was about thirty-five feet, and the mystery of Ah Sing's death has still to be cleared..

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held on Wednesday night by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concerning the death of Ah Sing, who was 38 of years. It was shown that the deceased was working in the R. I. M. Dockyard and was under water from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. when the driver of the air compressing machine found a decrease of pressure of air in the gauge glass and at once signalled to haul the divers up. But the deceased, before reaching the surface of the water, had become suffocated and he expired a few minutes after he was brought ashore. The inquest stands adjourned till Sunday.

A MUSHROOM TOWN IN BURMA.

Effect of the Oil Industry.

SOLUTION OF A DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 6.

It came to the notice of Mr. Thurston, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, that owing to the Burma Oil Company's Works having been established at Syriam, the population was increasing by leaps and bounds, and that no proper provision had been made for this enormous influx of people, composed mostly of coolies. Mr. Thurston paid two or three visits to the place, and the state of things he found there, convinced him that it was imperative that steps should be taken to regulate this large population and to prevent it from becoming a source of danger to the peace and health, not only of the Kyanktan sub-division but also to Rangoon itself. Mr. Thurston has, therefore, obtained sanction to throw open the grazing ground in Syriam situated to the north of Kwin. This ground has been notified as a village, and the Deputy Commissioner has divided the land into house plots, and in this village he has proposed to locate the people who are now scattered all round the Oil Works.

Mr. Thurston is also further of opinion that the land on which these squatters have built their huts, calling it the Durga Ywathitgale village, was waste land, belonging to Government and not village land. Notices of eviction were, therefore, issued and the whole village demolished. The inhabitants of the village petitioned in the matter, decl

SHOPPING

LONDON, August 7.

It has been said quite recently in a well-known American journal that women are cordially detested by their friends. I have been wondering how far this is true; and I have arrived at the conclusion that matters do not seem to be as bad as that. To a first degree, and that people who have somehow managed to establish a reputation for saying smart things, especially if they are women, run them a good second. One finds them liberally sprinkled about the country at this season. They are asked to visits and to country houses because they are supposed to make things lively, and the result is that they monopolise most of the conversation, divert attention to themselves, and stop at nothing for the sake of avoiding a word or firing off what they imagine to be something clever. A little panning goes a very long way; the wit of a party speedily gets on everyone's nerves, and though perhaps one would not go so far as to say that the most witty persons are cordially hated, yet one inclines to the belief that it is as well for a punster to think twice before speaking, and for the brilliant wits not to sharpen them too often. There are times and seasons for this kind of thing, and one always feels that the space of yachts is too limited and the tempers of country-house guests too uncertain for verbal quips and frewerks.

Comparisons being odious, they have been instituted since the close of the season between the Englishwoman and her American sister on shopping bent. It is as well to see ourselves as others see us, so that we may know what to do and what to leave undone. It is to be feared, however hard we try, we shall never be able to walk in and state our wants quite so decisively as they do over yon. The fact of the matter is, we like the linked sweetness of shopping long drawn out. It is delightful not to be hustled, not to go straight to the point, and far nicer to potter about and sip honey where we will. Even the busy bee has no definite plans when it goes out; it may fancy clover here, honeysuckle there, and something else in another direction. Then why should not we pursue the same plan? Here our eye lights on an irresistible blouse, there we are tempted by lace, further on we pick up some unconsidered trifle like a *jupon*. My own impression is that more is gained by letting a woman hesitate, and be blown hither and thither by every wave of temptation that rises breast high in such places, than by encouraging her to have exactly what she wants, and go straight at it. From the beginning of the world woman has been the victim of temptation, and have we not been told that the woman who hesitates is lost? Surely, then, it is to the advantage of the trader that we should still hesitate, still be open to the temptations and lures of the insinuating shop-walker and the persuasive assistant, than that with Transatlantic decision we should walk "right in," and waste no time beating about the bush.

Woman's only chance of freedom lies in the baring of her neck, knees, and feet, so we are told by an American professor of physical culture. This does not leave her very much margin for clothing; and, indeed, one does not quite see in one's mind's eye the costume which is so constructed that its wearer is left with bared neck and bared knees. Presumably it would be something tunic-like in design; but the idea does not seem to promise well for the modistes, and what Mr. Anthony B. Comstock will do if his countrywomen adopt such a style of costume, and Mr. Stead will say if the fashion should be adopted on this side of the Atlantic, one scarcely dares to imagine. Round our own and the French coasts at the present time one sees plenty of bared necks and bared knees, and it cannot be said that lovely woman looks her best when she has reft herself of the artful aids of dress accessories. The female form divine never looks better than when it is tastefully draped, and such feminine freedom as is suggested by the Wisconsin dress reformer would be even less desired, I am sure, by man than by woman. "Who would be free, himself must break his chain," and if woman is craving for deliverance from the bondage of skirts, the tyranny of boots, and the oppression of collars and fal-lals, her obvious course is to cast them off. But where are the signs that she craves such deliverance? In her smartest bathing attire she clings affectionately to the bath-coat, and disdains not the most fascinating cap she can procure.

It is all very well to grumble at women for the enormous amount of luggage and general impedimenta which they carry about with them nowadays, but the fact of the matter is, fashion and custom will not permit us to minimise our bags, trunks, and belongings. We do the best we can by using trunks that are as compact as possible. The old "ark" is a thing of the past, and our modern dress trunks are much more easily managed than the boxes with which we travelled a few years ago. But, unfortunately, we have to take so many of them: no woman can go any way without six boxes and bags, all told; to these is frequently added a dog and golf kit; and if there are a couple of women together all this mounts up, and makes a nice collection to be looked after. The fact is, our wardrobes have to be so extensive nowadays that we cannot manage as we did.

It is all very well to tell us that sleep is one of the good things of which it is impossible to have too much but what we chiefly want to know is how to get enough to keep ourselves even moderately satisfied. Time, like tide, waits for no man, and if we gave Morpheus his due a great many other folk would have to be neglected. Neither the night nor day is quite long enough for us in these hustling times, and when we do get an hour or two for rest, we do not find that our slumbers are as restful as they might be if the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises could have its way. However, even if we cannot all sleep to the extent suggested at the recent meeting of the British Association, it is comforting to feel that that intolerable bore, the early riser, can no longer vaunt himself and crow over us. On the contrary, we can gibe and jeer at him as one who is violating hygienic laws, courting lunacy and "acting silly."

Even to the lucky holiday-maker at the seaside or in the country, the heat of the last few days appeared too much of a good thing, but to the Londoner at home, pent up in his brick and stone-lined oven under the glare of an August sun, the one problem of life is how to keep cool. It is obvious, however, that, for the first time, it is being popularly realised that food and drink, not to mention garments, play a very prominent part in the question. Never before have you been able to find in almost every main thoroughfare a cup of iced coffee for twopence. The coffee is strong and well made, discreetly sweetened, blended with a due proportion of cream, served intensely cold, and with straws through which to imbibe it in order to obtain its full powers of thirst-quenching. Excellent fruit compotes at four-pence a plate are in the daily menus of the tea-shops, and if they lack the subtleties of the maraschino or kirsch of the fruits salads of the fashionable restaurants, they are none the less very pleasant fare on a hot day. Even strange-American "fountain" drinks are establishing themselves here as an institution, and the attractions of "ice-cream soda" are beginning to assert themselves.

Fish is, perhaps, the most welcome article in the more substantial dietary of the summer season, but how few there are who understand its value in conjunction with salad. There is, of course, the mayonnaise of lobster or salmon, but, truth to tell, that is often far too rich, and it is the simpler forms that are even more attractive. Any baked or boiled white fish thus served with an ordinary oil and vinegar dressing, and plenty of crisp, young lettuce, is excellent, and is invariably appreciated for luncheon. We are learning to employ eggs with rather more respect than in the inevitable boiled form for breakfast, for they now loom imposingly in the menu of the more fashionable restaurant luncheons, and there is a fascinating cold dish which has fresh tomatoes piled high with delicately "scrambled" eggs, and additions of oil and vinegar dressed salad which comes most refreshingly off ice, while the variations of treatment hard-boiled eggs can undergo, in conjunction with caviare, prawns, ham, and asparagus points are well-nigh endless. Vegetables should have a more prominent place than we give them in hot weather dietary,

Not less important in the quest of coolness is the beverage. The iced drink is very seductive, but a physician, in a useful little manual addressed to those who must exercise care for their digestions, says, "Do not take iced drinks, or iced foods, or anything that is cooled to such a low temperature that the mouth is unable to warm the food sufficiently before it passes down into the stomach, where it would cause a chill and give rise to indigestion." This same authority recommends milk, but in conjunction with soda or some other effervescent water, as a safe, cooling, and refreshing drink under all conditions. Another experienced adviser points out that a safe way of ensuring a really cold, but not dangerously cold, draught is to keep the glass jug in which the still lemonade or such thirst-quencher is to be served standing for an hour or so beforehand in a deep pan of broken ice, or else to employ one of those jugs which have a tube down the centre to contain ice. This season has seen cyder-cup come into great popularity at the chief restaurants, and has indeed been one of the beverages in most frequent demand, rivalling hock and claret cups while it will be in high favour at the lawn tennis tournaments and garden parties in the country.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

ADMINISTRATION TO GOVERNMENT.

Consideration was given to the third report of the Sub-Committee regarding the housing of labourers and halalkhores. From the report it appeared that the total number of rooms to be provided was 2,933 and the cost of construction was estimated at Rs. 3,53,000, out of which the Corporation had already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,30,623. The Sub-Committee were of opinion that the Sanding Committee should recommend the Corporation to make a further attempt to obtain sanction to a long term loan. The Sub-Committee saw no reason why the loan should not be one of sixty years' duration. The chawls proposed to be built by the Municipality for their biggaries and halalkhores would not be of a less permanent nature than those built by the City Improvement Trust under a loan of sixty years' duration for housing the poor and for police accommodation. The Sub-Committee do not understand why the Government of India believed that the expenditure would be unremunerative. It should be explained to them that the building of the chawls would effect a saving of the large rents at present paid by the Municipality for hired chawls and that the expenditure would certainly be of a remunerative character.

The Commissioner's view on the subject was that if a loan of the amount required were raised with a currency of 15 years the annual interest at 4 per cent. and sinkig fund charges on 3 per cent. basis would make a serious inroad on our borrowing powers, and it might be wiser to spread the cost over a period of 12 or 15 years and debit the annual charge to revenue.

In sanctioning the loans Government intimated:—"The Government of India are prepared to sanction short term loans (say for 10 or at most 15 years) if they have before them the full proposals of the Municipality in respect of such buildings. But they do not think that the unremunerative expenditure of this kind should be undertaken, unless the present generation of rate-payers is willing to this extent to meet the burden of it."

It was resolved to approve of the Sub-Committee's third report, and to make a strong representation to the Government to sanction the raising of a long term loan (of 60 or 80 years' duration) to meet the cost of constructing quarters for the biggaries and halalkhores of the Bombay Municipality.

DOING AWAY WITH THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following notice of motion from Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, doing away with the Bombay City Improvement Trust was transferred to the October Agenda of the Corporation: "1. That in the opinion of the Corporation: the time has now arrived to inform the Government that it is highly expedient in the best interest of the rate-payers and the public generally (*a*) to repeal the City of Bombay Improvement Act and wind up its affairs, and (*b*) entrust the work of carrying out the operations of improvement which are still essential for the better health of the City to the Corporation by expanding and modifying existing Municipal Act. 2. That with a view to addressing the Government on the foregoing subject a Committee, to be named at the meeting, appointed to consider and report at an early day on the necessary additions and alterations which will be required in the Municipal Act."

ENQUIRING INTO RINDERPEST.

The Commissioner was allowed priority to place the following letter to his address from the Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department, regarding the outbreak of rinderpest:—"I am directed to invite your attention to a serious outbreak of rinderpest that occurred in January last among the cattle in the pinjrapoles of Bhiwndi, Valsind, Raita and Chimbore in the Thana District. From enquiries subsequently conducted the origin of the out-break seems to be traceable to the Sholapur District, whence infected cattle were imported into Bombay and then re-exported through the Bombay pinjrapole to the Thana District. In certain parts of Bombay island the disease seems to have spread to cattle outside the pinjrapole, and to have led to considerable mortality. In the opinion of Government it is desirable in the interest both of Bombay City and of the rest of the Presidency that some efficient measures should be devised for detecting such outbreaks at a very early stage and for preventing the movement of diseased cattle from the Presidency into Bombay island or from Bombay island into the Presidency when an out-break has been detected. Examination by a veterinary officer stationed at Kurla might be of great assistance in securing this object, and would probably bavesafeguarded Bombay island in the present instance. I am however to remark that, before issuing orders for the adoption of any such precautionary measure, Government desire that the subject of the protection of Bombay from such out-breaks in future should be considered by a small committee, who would formulate proposals for such measures of inspection and control as they consider likely to secure (1) the prompt notification of an out-break, (2) the examination and isolation of affected cattle passing between Bombay and the mainland.

It is proposed to appoint the following officers to be members of this Committee, and I am to request that you will kindly move the Corporation to sanction your appointment to the committee and to add two representatives of their own selection:—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; the Director of Agriculture: the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department and Major F. Joslin, I.C.V.D., F.R.C.V.S.

In conclusion, I am to remark that Government are induced to take action in this matter as much in the interest of Bombay City as of the Presidency in general. The prevalence of epidemics in Bombay City might not inconceivably lead to serious consequences in connection with not only the meat and milk supply of the City, but also the valuable export trade in raw hides; and Government consider in the light of the recent out-break that no adequate measures at present exist to safeguard the City from such out-break.

The Corporation therefore appointed the Municipal Commissioner and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Khanbahadur M. C. Marzban on the committee to represent the Corombany poration as desired by the Government.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

Consideration was given to a plan submitted by the Managing Director of the Bombay Eletric Supply and Tramways, Company, Limited, showing the proposed extension of the tramway from Girgaum Terminus to a point south of the Byculla Bridge,

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated:—

"It will be seen from the plan that the extension throughout will be a double track except in that portion of Charni Road extending from Girgaum Terminus to its junction with Girgaum Back Road where owing to the narrowness of the road at the latter point a single track is proposed. To avoid inconvenience to traffic it is preferable to have a double track and if all the set-backs on this portion of the road be acquired it will be possible to lay a double track. If the Corporation consider that a double track should be laid on this length of the road also arrangements will be made to acquire the set backs. It is, however, for the Corporation to decide whether the Tramway Company should be called upon to share the cost. Along Balaram Street there are some set-backs and it is very desirable that they should be acquired. But in this case I do not think that the Company should be asked to share the cost. At the junction of Bellasis Road and Foras Road it will be necessary to acquire the portion of the property shown in red on the plan in order to secure a curve of 60 feet radius. The acquisition of this and the lowering of the portion of the foot-path at Bellasis Road will cost about Rs. 9,103. If the owner of the property is not agreeable to part with only the portion required for the purpose the whole of the property will have to be acquired and this will cost about Rs 14, 754. The Managing Director of the Company in his letter to me expresses his willingness to recommend to the Board to contribute to the cost of the acquisition; but as there is no set-back here I am of opinion that the Tramway Company should bear the whole cost."

The letter and the plan were referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved the appointment of a Committee to consider and report as to what steps should be taken to abate or to remove the nuisance of the lepers roaming about the various parts of the City. He said that some masterly figures on the subject of leprosy were published in the *Government Gazette* which were to point to transmission of the leprous disease by "human intercourse" which meant contagion. Since then the death of Father Damian at Honolulu almost establish the causation by contagion and compulsory segregation of lepers was demanded; cry for such legislation was raised and a commission of enquiry was appointed. At the suggestion of Mr. Acworth, the then Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, a Leper Asylum was established which was maintained by purely voluntary contributions. But subsequently attempts were made to throw the burden of the expenditure in respect of that institution on the Municipality, but the game was frustrated, the legal opinion being that no individual body or person was responsible for the maintenance thereof. But the removal of the leper nuisance from the various public streets and thoroughfare being the moral, if not legal, duty of the Corporation, he thought something should be done in the matter. Of course, on account of the good work done by the Institution at Matunga, lepers were attracted to this city from the other parts of the Presideney. The report spread further and lepers came into this city, not only from all the distant parts of India, but also from the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. This influx was too large to get accommodation in the Leper Asylum at Matunga and the consequence was that most of them were wandering about the city and not few were found in the native town as hawkers selling sweet meats and such other articles of food. Children bought the sweets and food the chances of contracting the disease. It was, he submitted, the duty of the Corporation, as the responsible body for the public health, to take steps to abate the nuisance and if possible to remove it altogether.

The motion having been seconded a Committee was appointed as proposed.

DISPUTE WITH THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Consideration will be given to the following matters from the Colonial Secretary, during the current month's meetings of the Corporation, some in dispute between the Municipality and the G. I. P. Railway as to the cost of constructing Arthur Road and Carroll Road Bridges:—

The estimates of two bridges only are complete, viz.:—

	Cost of Bridge. Rs.	Cost of Land. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1. Arthur Road Bridge	1,87,013	2,01,046	3,88,059
2. Carroll Road Bridge	3,48,717	2,96,648	6,45,365
	5,35,730	4,97,694	10,33,424

The Railway Company offer in the case of these two bridges to contribute towards the total expenditure the cost of erecting that portion of each bridge which will lie within Railway limits or, as the Board of Directors puts it, their contribution will be limited to the cost of that part of the overbridge which would span the railway line. The following figures show how the Corporation will be affected if this contribution is accepted:—

	Total Cost. Rs.	Contribution offered by Railway Company. Rs.	Net cost to Municipality. Rs.
1. Arthur Road Bridge	3,88,059	77,400	3,10,659
2. Carroll Road Bridge	6,45,365	*a* 89,984 *b* 88,665	4,66,716
	10,33,424	2,56,049	7,77,375

a Proposed share of G. I. P. Railway.
b Proposed share of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

It will be seen that the Railway Company propose to pay only one quarter of the total cost of the two bridges and that their contribution, if the cost of land be excluded, is less than one-half of the cost of the bridges themselves. It appears to me in view of all the circumstances of the case that this offer is not one which can be recommended to the acceptance of the Corporation—while at the same time the necessity for the bridges increases every day and their absence is felt severely both by the Railway Company and the public. I think, therefore, that the time has now come when the Corporation should address Government once more as to the allocation of the cost of constructing these bridges and should respectfully ask for orders under the Railways Act from the Governor-General in Council.

The present offer of the Railway Company is the outcome of a meeting between a deputation of the Corporation and the Members of the Railway Board and a subsequent discussion with the representatives of the Railway Company, and no further local negotiations are likely to result in the offer of better terms."

The Corporation then adjourned.

LATE MR. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

Special Meeting of Jains.

With a view to express the grief of the entire Jain community at the death of Mr. Premchand Roychand and to send an address of sympathy to his family, a meeting of Jains was held on Wednesday at Lali Baug.

Mr. Nemchand Melapchand remarked that this meeting of the entire Jain community of Bombay expressed their deep grief at the death of Mr. Premchand Roychand, who was a great and influential member of their sect, who won glory for himself and his community by his noble deeds of charity and munificent generosity, who contributed many lakhs of rupees in promoting education and in relieving distress and misery among the poorer classes, and who made himself famous as a merchant and a financier of rare intellectual powers.

Mr. Amurchand P. Parmar observed they all knew well with what skill Mr. Premchand launched his ship in the big broad ocean, and with what foresight, tact and patience, after it had struck on a rock, he safely brought it ashore again. He at one time amassed a fortune of eight crores of rupees: but even then he comported himself as meekly and unostentatiously as he did in less prosperous times. He made the poor sit near him as his friends. As wealth began to pour in, he continued in his work of charity and benevolence, and took a pleasure in such work. His charity extended to a sum of about sixty lakhs of rupees. As it was not slow in giving away his lakhs for Bombay University, the Calcutta University, the Boarding School, and educational institutions. He was a man of a quiet temperament, true to his compact and to his plighted word. Even in the times of difficulty, he always preserved his equanimity. He never made an enemy. He was strictly honest in his private dealings. He came in constant contact with Europeans, but always kept himself free from the influences of such contact. He used to visit the temple every morning and to pay his respect to Godjee Maharaj. He was above the plainest dress. With eight crores of rupees in his possession, he never drove in a carriage drawn by two or four horses. It was necessary to perpetuate the memory of such a great man among them. The death of his son Fakirbhoy was a great blow to him. It was not at all surprising that the death of such a man should come as a shock to the entire community. The Jain community had lost such jewels as Babu Panalal, Mr. Tullockchand Manekchand, Rao Bahadur Manekchand Kapurchand, and Fakirbhoy Premchund. Mr. Premchand was a jewel in their community, and a native of Surat; and it was their duty to testify their regret at the death of such an eminent person.

Mr. Ambalal Bapubhoy seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. Kallianchund Sobhagchund, the meeting authorised Mr. Ruttanchund Khimchund Motichund to forward, on behalf of the Jain community, an address of sympathy to the deceased's family.

Mr. Motichand Harakchand supported the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lukhmichund Dhid remarked that Mr. Premchand had made his name famous not only in Hindustan, but also in other countries; and it was necessary to perpetuate his memory among them. It was thereupon resolved to request the head Shethia of the community to convene a public meeting of Jains for that purpose. Mr. Mungulidas Chhaganlal seconded the proposition, which was ably supported by Pundit Fatehchund Kapurchand Lali, who said that to his mind Mr. Premchand was in this age the Rajah Vikram and Kumar Var Rajah. The proposition was then passed unanimously; and the proceedings terminated.

A meeting of the Jain Friendly Society was held on Tuesday night under the presidency of Mr. Manilall Savchund, when resolutions were passed to the following effect:—"That this Society grieves to record the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund. He was brave in philanthrophy, experienced in mercantile pursuits, zealous in his faith, the protector of the poor and the distressed, and a patron of education. plain in his daily life, genial and affable to all, and free from pride and worldly vanity. The death of such a person was a great loss to the Hindu community, especially to the Jains." The meeting authorised the president and the secretary to send to the family of the deceased a copy of the resolutions passed that evening.

SUIT BETWEEN ARAB PEARL MERCHANTS.

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

One of the longest suits tried in the High Court came to a settlement yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. It was a suit brought by Sheikh Essa bin Khalifa, a well-known Arab pearl merchant, who sought to recover from Abdul Aziz Mooshari, another pearl merchant, the sum of Rs. 55,789, with interest, and prayed for account of the transactions between them. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Bayar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendant. The hearing extended over twenty-four days. The plaintiff's case was that between the 21st December, 1900, and 23rd July, 1901, entrusted to the defendant fifteen parcels of pearls for sale on commission. Seven parcels were sold, and defendant paid to him monies from time to time. Defendant denied owing plaintiff the amount claimed, but admitted only about Rs. 21,000. He counter-claimed, that there was a partnership between him and the plaintiff in respect of certain other pearls; and that the partnership had suffered a loss of about Rs. 94,000 and he claimed Rs. 45,000 as the plaintiff's share of the loss in the said partnership transactions. The plaintiff denied the partnership. Yesterday a consent decree was taken, by which the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 26,000. Defendant's counter-claim was dismissed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. B. Mosewether, Political Agent, Third Grade, and Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 10th October, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain N.S. Coghill revert, with effect from the date of commencement of his furlough *i. e.*, 6th August, to his substantive appointment in British Service of Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade.

Messrs. A. W. Lester and J. F. Pereira to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates, and to have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale, 30th Jacob's Horse, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant S. S. W. Faddon, Magistrate of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and excercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Captain J. H. Pack, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of criminal procedure.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, is confirmed as Public Prosecutor for Sind and Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is confirmed.

The privilege leave for two months and a half granted to Captain C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, has been extended by two days.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., Sub-divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, is inested with Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition also to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain J. H. Peck, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, to hold charge of the office as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Field on privilege leave.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests First Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I C. S., has allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

With effect from the 1st October, Major S. H. Burnett, M. B., C.M., I. M. S., to be Superintendent of Mahableswar.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I. M. S., to be Superintendent of Matheran and *ex-officio* Assistant Collector in the Kolaba District.

Mr. C. M. Baker, B. A. (Oxon.). I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Larkhana.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B. A. Cantab, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield I. C. S., on relief to be Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, *vice* Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr E. Sequeira acted as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, from 14th April to 29th May both days inclusive.

Mr. P. Wren, M.A. (Oxon.), Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, to be on special duty in connection with the Conference to be held in Poona in September to consider the revision of Vernacular Training College Codes, &c.

Mr. J. W. Seager acting as Junior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers from the 1st to the 10th August.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1905-06.

Second Lieutenant Francis Albert Reddie *Bombay Light Horse* is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Captain J. L. Majoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., to hold charge of the office of Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, from date of departure of Major Ricketts, I.M.S., pending relief by Captain Novis, I.M.S.

Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S., on relief by Major Ashstreet, M. B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, *vice* Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M. B. I.M.S.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr. H. O. Bl., Goubridge, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, with effect from 24th July.

In consequence of the addition sanctioned by the Secretary of State of one post of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to the permanent scale of Superintending Engineers on the Bombay List with effect from the 23rd January consequent on the Indus River Commission being made a permanent body, the following revised promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, with effect from 23rd January; Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., M. Inst. C. E., to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substative *pro tem.*, with effect from 23rd January; Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., M. Inst. C. E. to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tem.* and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, with effect 30th January; Mr. T. W. de Winton to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, 30th January; Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., F. C. H., M. Inst. C. E. to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, 1st May; Mr. W. L. Strange, M. Inst. C. E. to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, with effect from 8th May.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, with effect from 18th June.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Association M. Inst. C.E. to be Executive Engineer. 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintendending Engineer, 2nd Class temporary, with effect from 18th June.

The following further promotion are ordered *vice* Mr. F. K. Tampurvala, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, substantive *pro tem.*, retired. Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., M.Inst. C.E. Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class substantive *pro tem.*, with effect from 8th Aug; Mr. T. W. de Winton Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent, with effect from 8th August.

The promotions ordered in Government Notification, dated 6th Juno, are cancelled with the exception of those of the Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn and Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, and that of Mr. T. Summers taking effect from the 8th May.

Mr. H. C. Johnson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus River Commission to the Northern Division.

Mr. D. R. H. Brown, A. K. C., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Southern Division to the Indus River Commission.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1		8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jail Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	1	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total.....	3	3	119
Total plague deaths to date..	123,682		
Same date last year.....	11	11	96

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
13	10

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN CHINA.

The Chinese newspapers continually bear witness to the mixture of old and new ideas which now prevails in China. In the Canton district recently a gaol mutiny occurred, and thirteen of the prisoners managed to escape. The authorities failed to capture them, but issued orders that all their relatives should be arrested and imprisoned until they could give information as to the hiding-place of the escaped prisoners. (How they were to receive or give information when in prison is not stated.) But before long they were offered their freedom on condition that they paid dols.200 to the police, dols. 120 for the chief and dols. 30 for the rank and file. The bargain was clinched, the money paid, and the circumstances duly chronicled as a news item in the native press. The higher officials took no notice. Possibly they too had a share in the ransom.

DRAINS VS. GODS.

A story of a different type comes from the town of Fatshan. The birthday of the mysterious idol Saen Kai came round. The inhabitants prepared to celebrate the date with the usual expensive festival and processions. But an opposition party arose. They urged that if the money were to be spent at all, it had better be spent in cleaning up the drains in the neighbourhood, since, if there should be anything in the Western theory of cleanliness, the community would benefit more than by propitiating Saen Kai, who did little to stay the plague, in spite of the festivals in his honour. The opposition won the day, and the money intended for Saen Kai went to the drains.

GENERAL BOOTH.

I was one of those at Hyde (writes a correspondent to a home contemporary) to whom General Booth offered "salvation on the spot." It was twelve months since I had seen the Salvation Army leader, and I could not help noticing signs that at last he is visibly bending beneath his weight of years. He still says jocularly that at seventy-seven he is in his prime, but in the last twelve months the always spare figure has wasted perceptibly, the stoop of age has become pronounced, and the hard-worked voice has grown softer, almost to a degree of inaudibleness. Last year while I listened to the torrential flow of words in which he tells the story of his lifework, the vigour with which he rocked himself backwards and forwards from foot to foot was noticeable. Yesterday the rocking was modified to a gentle swaying of the body, something in the old way, but not at all in the old roonst style. General Booth retains a wonderful profusion of snowy hair and beard, and the picturesqueness of his figure when he stands bareheaded in his motor-car makes it astonishing that he has never yet been captured for an Academy picture.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

I came away from the meeting yesterday (the correspondent continues) marvelling greatly at the old man's astonishingly good memory. His speech, or lecture, call it what you will, was almost word for word the same as that to which I listened a year ago—the same occasional purple patches of rhetoric, the same anecdotes and stories, told with all the elaborate embroidery of words which gives them, when they come from General Booth's lips, their chief characteristic. He reeled them off with the unhesitating fluency of a man who, though a venerable patriarch, has a brain as active and as sure as if he were really in the prime of life. The actor, it is commonly understood, after many performances of one part, gets weary and cuts his limes. General Booth apparently never tires. I am told that his address yesterday was substantially the same address that he set out with on his first motor tour two years ago. That being so he must have repeated it hundreds of times, and the temptation to shorten and compress must be great. But yesterday at any rate he did not yield. He went through to the finish just as he did a year ago. His memory is fine testimony to his general good health, and the vegetarians assert that his good health is fine testimony to his strict vegetarianism.

THE (IN) COMPLETE DECEIVER.

An elderly man of a naval appearance called at my door yesterday (writes a correspondent) with a full-rigged ship in a narrow-necked bottle. "It's a remarkable thing, sir," he said, and I agreed. "Where did you get it?" "Oh, it's my own work, sir; the wood was from the Victory." "And how did you get the ship in the bottle?" "Ah that's the secret," he answered with a proud look. "Yes, it's out of Nelson's ship;" and he added, with the tribute of a faint blush to modesty, "you see I was with him, sir." "With him!" I exclaimed; "then you must be a remarkably old man." "I am, sir—older than I look," he said, with a bold but unsuccessful attempt to look me in the face. "Well, I shouldn't like to doubt your statement either that you made it yourself or that you were with Nelson, but how much do you want for it?" "Two shillings, sir, and it's cheap at that." After sharp wrestling with conscience I gave him a penny and he bore his bottle through the next gate with a look of partial content.

JAPAN AND THE WEST.

We are continually being reminded how short a time it is since Japan adopted the broad lines of Western organisation. A native Japanese newspaper has just foreshadowed an imposing list of war honours. Marquises Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama become princes. Counts Inouye and Katsura become marquises, and Admiral Togo becomes a count. The official institution of these degrees of nobility is only 22 years old. There had long existed in Japan princes, Court nobles—the present Premier is the descendant of a long line of Court noble,—and a hereditary aristocracy, but in 1884 it was decided to regulate the system on the lines of a Western aristocracy. Titles were ready to hand. They were the equivalent of the degrees of nobility which had existed from ancient times in China. Thus the title Ko is equivalent to prince, or, with a different symbol, marquis. Haku is count; Shi, viscount; and Dan, baron. The advantage of the new system was great. The power of the Daimios, or feudal lords, had largely vanished. By the new titles the Emperor could give to each the degree of nobility which corresponded to his former power.

THE GIVING OF TITLES.

There was another and even greater advantage attached to the new system. The Emperor could grant titles of nobility as reward for any services rendered to him, and so raise men who were not of noble birth to the level

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The diffused area of low pressure which lay yesterday over the Circar's Coast has moved in a North Westerly direction and the rainfall has increased considerably in West Central Provinces, Central India and South-east Rajputana. In Deccan, however, it has decreased. The Bay current is rather weak and the depression has only intensified slightly. In Burma the rainfall has been general on the Coast and local in the interior. Akyab reports 5 inches. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature is approximately normal. In Orissa light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen and in North-East India, except in the Northern Districts, light local rain. The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Tezpur and Saugor Island 1 inch; Balasore and Cuttack 2 inches. The cloud has increased slightly and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen and is now normal or in defect. In Central India and Central Provinces there has been light to moderate and nearly general rain and in the United Provinces light local rain. Sutna had 1½ inches; Nowgong and Jubbulpore inch; Chanda 1½ inches, Saugor 1 inch; Khandwa 5; and Indore 2 inches. Both cloud and humidity have decreased in the United Provinces and the skies are still heavily overcast in the other two areas. The temperature has fallen slightly in the United Provinces and it is everywhere approximately normal. In the South-Eastern half of Rajputana light and nearly general rainfall has occurred and from Punjab few falls are reported, the chief being Delhi 3 inches; Khushab ½; Mount Abu 3 inches; and Udaipur, 1 inch. The cloud has decreased in the Punjab and Kashmir and the skies are clear or lightly overcast; but in Rajputana and Gujarat it is still thickly clouded.

The temperature is generally normal or in defect in North-Western India. On the West Coast, and in Deccan there has been light to moderate and nearly general precipitation, while in the interior of South India light rain has been reported from a few stations. The chief amounts are: Mercara 2 inches; Aurangabad 1 1-2; Sholapur 1 inch; and Gulbarga, 1 inch. The air has become slightly drier in the Peninsula and cloud has decreased in the East Coast and South India. The temperature has fallen in the Deccan and has risen in the East Coast. In the former area it is in considerable defect and in slight defect elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast, Central India and the Central Provinces and local rain in North-East India, South-Eastern half of Rajputana, Deccan, West Coast and some rain in the interior of Burmah, the United Provinces, Punjab and Gujarat and in the interior of South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH SEPT.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Benawar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants and gingelly want fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Has every appearance of a continuous fall. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing, and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing; Cotton crop excellent, Foodgrains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Has every appearance of a continued fall Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues Cloudy. Unfavourable winds. Unfavourable winds damaged cotton plants in some places. Cotton being season.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A.M. ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·593	ENE	5	....	....	....	0·14	....	+0·19
Jask	29·635	ESE	13	94·3	84·2	34	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	29·558	Calm	2	....	....	....	....	0·27	—0·13
Aden	29·719	SW	7	86·3	79·4	74	....	0·02	—0·16
Lahore	29·597	Calm	2	100·4	79·8	78	....	10·30	—3·80
Sirsa	29·603	ESE	1	98·3	80·4	74	....	4·71	—5·90
Delhi	29·599	ESE	4	90·7	80·2	83	2·72	16·19	—4·71
Agra	29·620	SE	4	91·9	80·4	80	....	26·78	—8·48
Cawnpore	29·629	Calm	2	92·9	79·7	77	2·78	21·28	—1·84
Allahabad	29·601	ENE	2	92·8	80·0	76	0·64	19·35	—10·55
Jhansi	29·624	Calm	2	90·2	79·7	87	0·32	19·07	—11·77
Jagdalpur	29·569	SSE	4	101·5	79·7	86	....	1·22	—1·24
Karachi	29·629	W	8	93·9	79·2	88	....	4·10	—2·13
Jeypore	29·636	NW	7	90·2	76·6	89	0·8	8·33	—13·03
Ajmere	29·652	NW	6	91·4	76·4	84	0·15	14·78	—3·97
Deesa	29·645	W	2	95·2	78·9	87	....	18·97	—1·22
Ahmedabad	29·678	WNW	M	93·6	80·2	86	0·37	24·84	+7·47
Bhuj	29·660	WSW	8	90·6	78·0	86	0·12	14·06	+1·68
Kot[illegible]	29·663	SSW	1	89·2	80·2	87	....	22·57	+2·74
[illegible]rka	29·674	SSW	11	83·2	78·2	96	....	19·02	....
[illegible]got	29·693	WSW	4	88·9	77·8	85	....	20·72	—2·88
Navanagar	29·692	W	3	88·6	78·0	87	0·05	19·02	+4·06
[illegible] Para.									
Veraval	29·695	W	3	82·6	77·8	93	0·02	21·48	+6·44
Neemuch	29·653	WSW	7	94·0	72·7	85	0·71	16·97	—7·40
Indore	29·673	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	1·78	33·63	+13·97
Sangor	29·654	NE	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·87	32·95	—6·42
Jubbulpore	29·662	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	1·13	36·32	—7·88
Hoshangabad	29·645	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	0·06	37·46	—2·63
Khandwa	29·727	WNW	3	89·2	76·1	95	5·26	34·33	+11·32
Betul	29·683	N	11	86·7	74·0	90	1·57	32·69	—5·60
Nagpur	29·611	WNW	3	87·6	74·6	93	0·46	35·72	+20·77
Amraoti	29·639	WSW	4	90·2	72·6	95	0·11	34·21	+10·11
Akola	29·626	W	1	89·2	74·4	10	0·1	32·72	+9·76
Surat	29·699	NW	5	90·6	78·1	87	0·9	26·77	—3·81
Malegaon	29·690	W	14	87·3	73·8	99	0·81	19·74	+6·08
Bombay	29·720	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·06	25·77	—2·43
Poona	29·737	W	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·09	18·41	+2·84
Ahmednagar	29·718	NW	3	85·4	71·8	92	0·53	18·49	+7·11
Aurangabad	29·689	W	4	86·7	72·2	86	1·34	23·22	....
Sholapur	29·714	W	10	85·2	72·0	81	0·79	13·56	—1·76
Ratnagiri	29·748	WNW	6	78·9	73·8	95	0·28	83·48	—1·61
Bijapur	29·733	W	4	83·2	70·2	92	0·13	15·54	+0·93
Belgaum	29·775	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·47	29·21	—2·13
Mormugao	29·770	NE	8	79·5	73·0	95	0·13	77·99	+2·72
Karwar	29·772	W	3	78·1	74·0	96	1·72	83·41	—16·02
Mangalore	29·80	NNW	6	79·8	73·4	87	0·24	98·0	+4·45
Calicut	29·816	Calm	1	80·2	73·2	97	0·86	73·54	—9·72
Cochin	29·826	NW	..	82·2	72·2	86	....	53·63	+2·05
Bangalore	29·784	W	14	77·2	65·2	70	....	2·87	+0·04
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·668	Calm	4	86·3	72·2	88	0·09	20·13	+2·63
Masulipatam	29·646	NW	9	81·3	76·1	87	....	29·44	+4·10
Nellary	29·717	WNW	6	86·0	74·6	93	0·13	10·36	+4·23
Cuddapah	29·687	SW	6	90·1	75·8	76	0·05	16·50	+3·69
Madras	29·696	SW	8	91·0	79·0	73	0·29	11·48	—0·77
Columbatore	29·763	S	16	89·9	70·1	88	....	9·76	+1·94
Trichinopoly	29·746	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	....	11·08	+2·24
Nagapattam	29·727	WNW	6	91·2	78·1	74	....	13·07	+6·05
Colombo	29·815	WSW	13	85·0	77·0	88	....	12·95	+4·09

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. = 0·11 (53·61); G. T. H.) (51·63); St. G. H. = 0·07 (38·52); C. P. = 0·14 (52·13).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregulary and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are north easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Raipur and Saugor, while calms and south-westerly and north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bombay and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The variations show a defect of 6° to 10° in the maxima at Coimbatore, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapur, Akola and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Thirty-seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 5·26° at Khandwa, 2·52° at Delhi and between one and two inches at Indore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Aurangabad and Karwar.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Akola. Khandwa Indore and Raipur, and weather in Berar and the Central Provinces is slightly unsettled. Rain is likely to be received over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter to Western India.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	81 15/16	=	—1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Inscan Sterling Loan	104	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1/4	=	+ 1/16
2 months' hence	31 1/8	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	67 2/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	—1
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·93 1/8	=	—1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5/8 "	=	—1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 "	=	—1/2

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for N. America.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 53·20 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 18·20 do Bombay.
Rs. 17·00 do Madras.

88·60

At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 31 per cent. average rate 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 11·40 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. Nil do Bombay.
Rs. Nil do Madras.

11·40

At 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 31 per cent. average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 91,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 1,00,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 35.
Finest Australian Mutton 54-9.
Tone of Auction Firmer.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/4 + 1/4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/4 Oct.-Nov. value quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gazerat 51 1-2 Sept.-Oct. sellers steady.
Yellow Cawnpore 44 3/4 — 1/4 April-May sellers steady.
Brown 45 3/8 + 2/8 Sept.-Oct. sellers steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 1/4 + 1/2 Sept.-Oct. sellers firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4.

ARRIVAL—
Steamers—Aston Hall, Catania and Armand Behic

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
East Indian ..... dull
Manchester ..... steady
Total Sales 5,000
Spot ..... 5·28 4-2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..... 9 1/16 —1-8
Sold on speculation and for Export ..... 5·6
Imports 5,000
Futures closed ..... quiet

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·25	4·91	4·91
— 3	— 3	— 3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·95	4·97
— 3	— 3	— 3
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
4·99	5·00	5·02
— 3	— 3	3

Receipts at U. S. Ports 14,000
Do. last year 21,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do. Continent ..... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 9·90
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 9·09—7 }*
Do. month of March ..... 9·32—6 }

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 9 1 3—1/16
Futures, month of Oct. ..... 9·06—7
Do. month of Dec. ..... 9·08—6
Tone at close ..... quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5 Sept.

Cotton	697	bales.
Wheat	639	cwts.
Linseed	891	do
Rape, Bai and Mustard	1,235	do
Gingellyseed	167	do
Poppyseed	577	do
Groundnuts	37	do
Castorseed	590	do
Rice	1,437	do
Myrabollams	253	do
Cottonseed	874	do
Mowraseed	570	do
Gram	236	do
Jowar	160	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 153,240.
Gold coin Rs. 1,650,000
Ex s. s. Ville-de-la-Ciotat from Melbourne.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

To-day's cotton telegrams from Liverpool and America advise a small decline of a few points as stated above. Our local market for new crops is also about Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rates. The report of the Agricultural Revenue is anxiously awaited. Pending its arrival fluctuations are small and business is checked. There is a small enquiry for ready cotton at low rates which is partially met by holders.

The Council Bill allotment was at the same rates as last week, and there is no change to record in the sterling exchange market.

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 83 lakhs up caused by a decline in trade demand of 63 lakhs and an increase in Public deposits. The official rate is unchanged at 5 per cent per annum.

The Rupee paper market is steady and closes at Rs. 97¾ cash and forward.

The following are closing quotations for shares.

Petits	Rs.	3,740
Davids	,,	530
Currumbhais	,,	1,640
Swadeshi	,,	1,690
Jamsheds	,,	232 1/2 X. D.
Kohinoors	,,	805 X. D.
Southern Maratha	,,	232 1/2
Tapty Valley Ry.	,,	462 1/2 X. D.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand			...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	159
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	217
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	...	97·8
1st Settlement.	1st October	...	97·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June		3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	186
Do. fine	Dec.	,,	185
Do. fine	Jan.	,,	184-5
M G Dhamangaon fine	,,	,,	203
M G Nagpur fine	,,	,,	209
M G Khandeish fully good	,,	,,	186
M G K A fine	,,	,,	196
H G Bengals fully good	,,	,,	173
M G Broach good	Mar.	,,	224 1/2
Do. do. fine	,,	,,	232-3

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports ..... 4,000 ,,

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·93	4·91	4·91
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·95	4·97
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·99	5·00	5·02
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 6.

Our freight market remains without improvement and shippers evince some disinclination to take up tonnage except at rates considerably less than those demanded by owners up-country. The wheat markets do not yield sufficiently to make business practicable and lifeless. The condition of the freight market which has been recorded for some weeks past still prevails. No charters has been reported during the week.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following are the latest London quotations have been received by Special Cablegram:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£0 0 9	premium
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 5 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 15 0	£0 16 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 7 6
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Ghurcok, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 19 6	£1 0 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£1	£2 18 9	£3 1 3
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 9	£0 1 9
Kempinkote New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 18 9	£6 3 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 9	£1 6 3
Oorcgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 0
Road Block	£1	19s.	£0 4 0	£1 5 6
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 12 6	£0 15 0
Topaldodi	£1	10s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

WHATEVER else the more captious critics of London may have had to complain of in the comic opera, *Amasis, or the Egyptian Princess*, which Mr. Louis Calvert has put up at the New Theatre, they could not with any justification have registered among its weaknesses an inappropriateness of "atmosphere." The dullest lay member of the audience which witnessed the first appearance of the new piece must have been impressed with the climatic realism of Mr. Frederick Fenn's romance, and been prepared to admit that they had enjoyed its unfolding under uncommonly suitable conditions. But perhaps the ladies and gentlemen actively concerned in the production of the pretty little opera, as well as many of the "kind friends in front," would have been satisfied, however artistic their inclinations, to take the Egyptian atmosphere for granted. At any rate, it is pretty certain that there would have been no conscientious objection on the part of the closely packed occupants of the stalls to the presence in their immediate vicinity of some of those miniature Cleopatra's Needles of ice which adorn the lounges of the Empire Theatre in the hot weather. These, in form at all events, would have been quite as appropriate to the occasion as the stifling heat, though perhaps they would not have lasted so long.

Amasis contains many features that recommend it to the consideration of the public. To name only a few of its attractive points, there are the languid, minor-key comicalities of Mr. Rutland Barrington, who is always more acceptable in comic opera than in musical comedy, for the reason that the acting opportunities of the latter form of entertainment are far too scrappy for his style; there are the fascinations, vocal and otherwise of Miss Ruth Vincent of *Veronique* celebrity; and there are the very excellent qualities of Mr. Philip Michael Faraday's score. Mr. Faraday is not the new Sullivan for which we have all so long been waiting, but there is musicianly purpose in his melodies, and none of his numbers ring with the managerially-supposed necessity of following on the lines of familiar favourites.

With the arrival *Amasis*, which has been put on the stage at the New by a hand unfettered by financial restrictions, Mr. Philip Michael Faraday makes his first appearance as a professional composer of operatic score. Hitherto, Mr. Faraday's experience of "houses" had been entirely connected with the business of the auctioneer and surveyor. Like Mr. Gilbert's lyrical confectioner, who pursued a defaulting customer crying "Tira-lira, stop him! stop him! Tra-lal-la, the soup's a shilling!" Mr. Faraday has doubtless been in the habit of determining the boundaries, form, area, position, contour, etc., of specified portions of the earth's surface to a mental accompaniment of appropriate musical impromptu, or selling houses and furniture to the air of Mr. Chevalier's old ditty, "With my'anner in my'and." Whether this has been so or not, it cannot be said that auctioneering and surveying have interfered with the development of his musical talents.

From Llandudno comes the news that Mr. Edward Terry has started his annual provincial tour with a revival at that beautiful town's Prince's Theatre of Pinero's romance of the Temple, *Sweet Lavender*. Although Mr. Terry, at the time he was fitted with the part of the tippling barrister, Dick Phenyl, had arrived at the fulness of success, and was popular for his interpretation of a score of favourite characters, it is with the eccentricities of this lovable old enemy to self that we prefer to associate his name when thinking of the actor's achievements in connection with the higher departments of comedy, Mr. Terry has always had a great fancy for punctuating his fun with tears, He had not much of a chance of practising this fancy at the Gaiety Theatre; but as soon as he decently could, which was as soon as he had paved the way for the experiment by abandoning burlesque for the more life like farcicil comedy, and felt himself safe in that, he went that further step which he had long itched to take, and impersonated in his own inimitable fashion those strange inhabitants of the world who present a comic figure under the most tragic circumstances imaginable.

Dick Phenyl, the "failure" of Pinero's pretty comedy, is quite the best of the Edward Terry parts. Poor Bompas, M.P., of *The Times*, the two ambitious self-made man who uttered the pathetic lament to his wife in their new and uncomfortable gorgeous drawing-room, that the only question he had been asked in the House was one concering the quality of the table-linen, will always have a high place among such characters but for pathos it can never come up to the large-hearted Dick, whose best intentions are invariably followed by the worst results, and who excuses himself from accompanying his nephew and party to the opera on the ground that his dress-suit is too shabby, the trousers having "been in the habit of going to funerals for years." One cannot be surprised to learn of the warmth and affection with which Llandudno audiences have been receiving the famous comedian in this quaint and lovable character.

Heading the feminine "support" of Mr. Terry for his tour of the United Kingdom is Miss F. Glossop-Harris, who last year became his step-daughter by his marriage with the widow of Sir Augustus Harris. She has been playing the leading parts in *Liberty Hall* and *The Magistrate* (Mr. Terry appearing as the old Bloomsbury bookseller in the first, and the magistrate in the second, the original parts respectively of Mr. Edward Righton and Mr. Arthur Cecil), and she will impersonate the heroine of a new comedy by Mr. Julian Rochefort, called *The Good Old Firm*, which Mr. Edward Terry has arraged to produce at one of the towns he touches in his present travels. Miss Harris is a girl of great tact and gentleness of manner, and intimate friends of the late "Pantolaine," (the name invented for the Emperor of Drury Lane pantomime and autumn drama by "Mr. Punch"), will recollect what a power the little lady was, when only twelve years of age, in the matter of "managing" her father at times when his illness caused him to imagine that everything was going wrong at the theatre.

Such was her influence over her father in this way seen after a few words from her, to change from a lion to a lamb, and smile at the things which his overworked mind had previously built into troubles of limitless magnitude. The late Herbert Cambell used to declare at certain critical stages of pantomime at Drury Lane, that there was rehearsal only one "good fairy" worth the company's consideration, and that was "the little girl—Miss Herris—who performed the transformation scene on the Guv'nor!"

In taking Mr. Montague Wigan with him as his stage manager, Mr. Edward Terry has made a happy selection. Plays by Carton and Pinero require to be produced with a very keen eye to detail, and Mr. Wigan, with his long experience as stage manager for Mr. F. R. Benson, whose productions have always been noted for their completeness, is the very man for seeing that *Sweet Lavender*, *The Magistrate*, *Liberty Hall* and the other first-class comedies and farces of Mr. Terry's repertory, are interpreted in a manner calculated to satisfy not only "the chief" but the authors of the pieces also. Mr. Montague Wigon, who started his working life as an actor under the management of Mr. Forbes Robertson, and acted for some time in Mr. Benson's company before his appointment to it as stage manager, is descended from the celebrated family of the Wigans, Horace and Alfred, and can therefore claim some sort of connection with the Wallacks, of which famous theatrical family Mrs. Alfred Wigan was a very distinguished member. But, despite his descent from the more creative department of the theatre, Mr. Montague Wigan's ambitions and qualifications run more eagerly and naturally towards the wrok of directing other people's artistic talents, a circumstance which may possibly be accounted for in the fact that he is a son of the late Captain Hamber, one-time editor of the *Standard*.

Once an actress, always an actress. Young women marrying from stage may be ever so earnest in their determination to say good-bye to it for the last time; but the instances where they have not returned to it at some time or another are so rare that they might well be counted on the fingers of a veterinary surgeon's assistant. As the late "Johnnie" Toole once said in reference to the reappearance of a famous actress who had had a very elaborate "farewell," "You can't expect an actress to be seriously of a retiring disposition!"

Before she become the wife of Mr. "Joe" Lewis, one of the more prominent of London's successful financiers, Miss Fannie Ward was an actress in New York. "Retiring" from the stage on her marriage, Miss Ward subsequently made many appearances in comedy at the London theatres, one of her best performances being that of the character of a "goey" young lady from Chicago, in *The Climbers*; and it is doubtless partly on account of her success in a specially remembered scene in this comedy, where the Chicago flirt, the enemy of the married women, is touched to the heart by "a kiss from a woman"—a thing as startlingly and pathetically novel to her as was the "fair frail" to the bagpipes," to Mr. Gilbert's ballad figures in "Ellen McJones Aberdeen"—that pretty Miss Ward has been engaged by Messers. Klaw and Erlanger to create the principal part in Mr. J. Hartley Manners's play, *The Marriage of Reason*, which is to be produced in New York in about a couple of months.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapids aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

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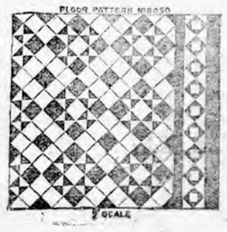

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